P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,208—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
• EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th Mar.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th ,,
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.D. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,076	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	28th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	15th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5095	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,988	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
,, Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	--	--	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE thence some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons. on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS & INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BAND).

Manufactured expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot Shape, without straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw	per box of 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS, Cigar Shape	per box of 100	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS, Torpedo Shape	per box of 50	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS, Barrels		1 12
JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 8
,, ,, ,, 2	,, ,,	3 0
,, ,, ,, 3	,, ,,	2 12
,, NOBLES	,, ,,	3 0

We undertake to deliver parcels of Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any address in the United Kingdom free of all expense, at the following rates :—

	1,000 Rs. a.	500 Rs. a.	100 Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112 0	58 0	12 8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	112 0	64 0	14 8
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134 0	70 0	15 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS	113 0	59 0	13 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150 0	78 0	16 8
TREACHER'S ,, ,, 2	136 0	71 0	15 0
TREACHER'S ,, ,, 3	110 0	58 0	12 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE

CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RECOMMENDED TO

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

(OF CAIRO, EGYPT)
LOCAL DEPOT.—20TH ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,282 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

THE BUCKNALL STEAM SHIP LINES S. S. "INCHKEITH" has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the PRINCES DOCKS.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi held on Friday, the 22nd March, 1901, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN:—Nos. 45, 111, 157, 158, 174, 253, 288 & 306—Secretary Standard Life Insurance Coy. Nos. 491 and 499. Khan Bahdur A. D. Hussanali; and it is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest, on or after the first April, 1901.

By Order,

RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Manager & Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, March, 23.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April, 1901, for the supply of:

500 Tons of Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak Logs—150 tons should be not less than 38" × 13" × 13" delivery to be completed not later than the second week in June, 1901.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's office, Parel, 25th March, 1901.

ENAMELLED WARE.
SCHULTZE & CO.
HAMBURG, GERMANY.
ESTABLISHED 1893.

WORKS DEPOT—Large Stock, Prompt Delivery, Export to all parts—Goods quoted for Foreign Ports, Cables and Telegrams: "Thalelager Hamburg" A B C Code-Private Code.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a School at Eastbourne. Large, well-appointed House in the best position near Beachy Head. Excellent Education. Every comfort and care taken of the pupils. Arrangements made to keep pupils during the holidays. Terms moderate. Prospectus and particulars at the Office, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MRS. GEO. O'BRIEN'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 164, DHURRUMTOLLA St., Calcutta.—VISITORS to Calcutta will find every Home Comfort and Convenience at the above Boarding Establishment, which is centrally situated. Terms moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the motgagees Messrs. Shankerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mungesh Purshotum and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th May, 1894, the following landed property:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement in length 14 sticks and in breadth 2 1-2 sticks or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 479, new No. 2468, old Survey No. 1191, new Survey No. 25, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 364-1775, Street No. 19 to 19, all which premises are situate on the north side of Jambulwadi Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhiku Sajba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomriger and Kalbadevi Road, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Dawoodbhai Moosabhai and on the south by the Jambulwadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Mansookhlal Damoder and Jamsetjee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF GILT MOULDING FRAMES. CASES OF PANES OF GLASSES, PLATE GLASSES, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Javerbhoy Jivraj Kheja, carried on business with Nagobhoy Motichund, under the name of Javerbhai Nagji & Co., as glass and kerosine oil merchants, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the first April, 1901, at 2-30 p. m., at the insolvent's shop in Abdul Rehman Street, cases of panes of glasses, sheet and plate glasses, bundles of gilt moulding frames &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD OR NEW TOWN IN BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Bai Maneckbai, wife of Jehangirjee Edaljee Saklatwalla, the Administratrix-de-boni-non with the will annexed of the property and credits of Andlaroo Shapoorjee Dorabjee Saklatwalla, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of April next, at 4 p. m., on the premises the following property, viz.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, cook-room, outhouses and premises standing thereon, situate at Khetwady Main Road or New Town on the south side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,079 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Khetwady 11th Lane, on or towards the west and north respectively by the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee, and on the south by the public road called Khetwady Main Road, which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1872 and 1873 and Street Nos. 1 and 2,' and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under the respective old Nos. 1640, and 2124, new No. 8166, old Survey Nos. 816 to 819, new Survey No. 5492, and have for some years past been in the occupation of the said Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sakiatwalla's widow, Villerbai, her familly and tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Saou and Hormusjee, solicitors, Bombay, at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, March 27.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 27th, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "SETOS."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from A. Strandes, Esq., Agent, German East Africa Line, and Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., Agents, for the Underwriters, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th day, of March, 1901, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned.

The steam-ship "Setos" of about 1,804 tons Register, as she now lies sunk in the Bombay harbour near the Middle Ground Battery.

The Bunker coal on board consisting of about 110 tons Bengal coal will be sold along with the steamer.

The cargo, passengers' baggage and crew's effects on board the vessel will not be included in the sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the purchaser shall pay the balance the next day and take charge of the vessel.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS IRON BEDSTEADS, OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMAIN GLASSWARE, TERRA-COTTA WARE, CARPETS, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD. & Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street Fort, the following consisting of brass and iron French, Italian and English fashion bedsteads, easy chairs, wire mattresses, English Furniture such as pillars, cabinets teapoys, handsome large size oil pictures gilt frames, lady's umbrella and fans, Bohemian glassware, best electroplated ware, carpets leather goods albums, majolica and terra-cotta ware, Japanese cusiosities, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Joosubhai Peerbhai, the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Behroolal Babulal, the mortagagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of November 1899, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land or ground situate at Arthur Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, demised to the mortgagor by Tokersey Dewsey admeasuring 832 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the north by the property of Mangaldas Tapidass, on the east by the Arthur Road, on the south by the property of Cassinath Panjoo, and on the west by a public passage together with the messauges tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assesed under Ward F Nos 238 238 Sreet Nos 250 and 250 (a)

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Smetham, Bland and Noble, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20 Mazagon Road, next to the Mazagon Castle, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, of which a few pieces are made by Wimbridge, Roberts and Dewjee Canjee, best electroplated ware, Treacher's glassware and crockery, English 12 stop organ by John Malcom and Co., London, ebonized grand cottage piano by Wagner in first rate order, large Musical box Symphonicon, celestina, oil paintings by Mongat, real Satsuima stands with flower pots, windproof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, lady's Swift bicycle, one light built rubber-tyred cabriolette, strong water horse and harness &c., the property of Mrs. R. McDERMOTT.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, opposite Princes Dock, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one Zanzibar parrot, one gentleman's bicycle, one cottage piano by Rose & Co., &c., the property of L. OATES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 148 of 1900.

Sidick Abdul Rehman and another ....Plaintiffs,
vs,
Abdul Latif Abdul Rehman and others ....Defendanst

In pursuance of the decree in the above suit and under instructions from Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed the receiver in the said suit, the properties mentioned in the schedule hereunder will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the site of the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward, street Nos. 102, 104, and bounded on the east by Kambekar Street, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house secondly mentioned and on or towards the south by the house of Jooseb Haji Cassum.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward, Street Nos. 106, 108, and bounded on the east by the said Kambekar Street, on the west by a passage, on the south by the house firstly described, and on the north by the house of Haji Cassum Haji Abdul Sukur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs, Framjee and Dinshaw, receivers Attorneys or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece—goods, &c.

AT 1·30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria.
1 strong—built Ralli Cart in good order.
1 second—hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Oramby House Ormiston Road Appollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, rich capets, etc, etc, the property of J. NASPE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

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21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 4th April, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.

Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST ANNUITY and DIVIDEND WARRANTS to 31st December, 1931, have THIS DAY been POSTED to Shareholders who were borne on the Indian Register prior to 11th April. 1900.

H. WENDEN,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

THE S S. "CLEOPATRA," will be OPEN for INSPECTION to the PUBLIC, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 4 to 6 P.M., at Victoria Dock No. 7. Tickets of Admission are obtainable at the Company's Office.

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1901, to consider the Revised Club Rules.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

13th March, 1901.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

AT the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Crawford Market, Bombay, OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 8 P M., except Sundays.

ADMISSION REDUCED TO 8 ANNAS.
CHILDREN 4 ANNAS.

Special arrangements for PURDAH LADIES on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.

per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 8 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,235xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	50
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
					Nil
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	16
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	30
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	650,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs30	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,930
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	380
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	8,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,600	700	...	nil	260
Cooria Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	535
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	115
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	225
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	475
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	115
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	6,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	156
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,720
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	[illegible]
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1730
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	300
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock, Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,670xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N 1	760
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	150
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	[illegible]
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	— Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	475
oundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
reacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	970
hacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	
elephone Co.	200	251		1½	28 1-4xd

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 5-16 = — 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 = ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 1-2 = ,,
Bar Silver in London	27 13-16 = plus 1-16
,, at New York	60 1-2 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2 = plus 1-2
,, in New York	4·88 1-8 = ,, 1 4
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. = unchanged.
,, Short London Bills	3 7-8 p. c. = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 p. c. = ,,

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet this morning with Bank wire at 1s 3 29-32d. and demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. At these rates there was very little inquiry, and in the afternoon same Banks quoted only 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T., and 1s. 3 29-32d. demand. Private demand was placed at 1s. 3 31-32d, credits were quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d. in the morning but Bills could have been placed easily at 1s. 4 5-32d. There were however very few offering. We close dull at the following rates:—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, France	170
30 days Japan	148
,, Hongkong	146

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at 95 9-16 ready and for settlement and after some business being done at 95 5-8, it closed steady at 95 9-16.

SHARE MARKET.

Has been very quiet, but Petits have advanced to Rs. 1,720.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet to-day with a rather steadier feeling for forward shipment. The balance of the "Aston Hall" was taken by speculators yesterday at 13s. 6d. for Marseilles and Liverpool, while the Clydesdale April loading booked 2000 tons at an average of 13s. 3d. The Clan MacNeil has been fixed home for a full cargo of manganese ore at 18s. ready.

COALS.

The market has been strong for forward delivery and steady for ready, with only a small business passing. A small line of Birds' ready was placed at Rs. 12-4.

WHEAT.—The Market is unchanged with almost nothing doing. We quote White Delhi Rs. 4-5-9 to Rs. 4-5-6.

LINSEED.—Has been quiet at Rs. 8-5 for ready and Rs. 8-3 for April-May.

RAPESEED.—Is easier. Brown Cawnpore ready done at Rs. 6-3, and for April-May at Rs. 5-15-6. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-9, Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-8 nominal.

POPPYSEED.—Market is unchanged at Rs. 7.13 for April-May delivery.

CASTOR SEED.—Quiet. We quote Rs. 34-4 for both ready and April-May delivery.

GINGELLYSEED.—Steady with a fair demand at yesterday's rates.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats *nil*. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 20-32 = minus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

March	March-April	June-July
4 32	4·31	4·30
—8	—8	—8

In New York—

Day's Receipts at Ports	15,000	bales.
Do. last year	13,000	
Exports to Great Britain	15,000	,,
Do. Continent	15,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-8 = —1-4	
Futures month of June	7·69 = —19	
Do. of September	7·22 = —13	

Sheepskins sales opened to-day dull and prices par to 1d. lower.

COTTON.

There was a further decline in the Home markets yesterday which has had a very depressing effect on our market, and a further drop in prices of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 has taken place in ready cotton, while good Broach has declined Rs. 20 per candy from yesterday's settling rate. Dealers are very anxious to sell, but both shippers and Local Mills are holding off for lower prices. About 1,000 bales changed hands to-day at Colaba of which mills took 500 bales Broach sutta for the New year (1902) was opened to-day Bengals fully good for January being done at Rs. 155, and good Broach for 25th March at Rs. 191. The following are closing quotations:—

	Rs.	
Bengals fully good	141	
,, fine	153	
Bilatti fully good	146	
,, fine	157	
Khandeish fully good	152	
Oomra stapled fully good	173	
,, ,, fine	180	
Broach good	192	
,, fine	200	
Bownugger good	164	May
,, fully good	177	,,
,, fine	195	,,
Sawgd Dharwar good	185	,,
Westerns good	176	,,

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 28 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday 25th March 1901:—

Cotton	11,205	bales.
Wheat	11,831	cwts.
Linseed	20,227	,,
Rapeseed	12,336	,,
Gingellyseed	14,256	,,
Poppyseed	65	,,
Groundnuts	1,278	,,
Castorseed	6,879	,,
Rice	14,186	,,
Myrabollams	8,152	,,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut-Col M A Gray, Indian Staff Corps, Depy Comr, Assam, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Depart.

Mr H F D Pennington is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th May.

The services of Capt H DeV Harvest Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J Morison, Barrister-at-Law, Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following reversion and promotion of officers of the Account Dept during the month of January, 1901, are notified:—Mr W D Woollam to officiate in Class V. instead of in Class IV, of the Enrolled List, Mr C W C Carson to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr R G Rose Officiating Assist Com, Northern India Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appt.

Mr W H K Mellor, Asst Acct-Genl, N W P and Oudh, is granted, privilege leave for three months with leave on medical certificate for six months in continuation.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl will leave Calcutta on Wednesday, the 27th March, and will visit the Napal Terai and arrive at Simla about the end of April 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Forests.

Mr A M Reuther offing Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is confirmed in that grade.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Dr Fritz Noetling, Palæontologist in the Geological Survey of India is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.

Capt E W Richards, Indian Staff Corps to be Asst Comy-Genl, 3rd class.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieutenants—A M Rundall Bedfordshire Regt offing Double Co Officer 27th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy: and H M Rigg Duke of Edinburghs (Wiltshire) Regt Double Co Officer 32nd Regt 4th Burma Batn of Madras Infy.

COMMANDS.

Major-Genl C J Burnett C B British Service Comdg Poona Dist to officiate in command of the Forces Madras with the local rank of Lieut-Genl vice Lieut Genl Sir G B Wolseley K C B British Service on leave.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell Chaplain of Byculla.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address by Rev H McNeile.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 59m. Sun sets, 6h, 12m. High water 3-57m., 5-18 a. Low water, 10-6m. 11 50a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

B. V. R. Cycling Club, Cycling and Athletic Sports, Oval.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p.m.

Bombay Anthropological Society 5-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony per extra s.s. "Congella" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2nd April 1901, respectively.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day at 5-30 p. m., when a paper on "Hindoo Paranas; why they should be read and studied," will be read by Rao Bahadur Rangonath Sadasiv Jayakar.

A SPORTING CATALOGUE.—Messrs Jhanda Singh Uberoi and Sons, of Sialkote, who are known throughout the length and breadth of India as the pioneer manufacturers of Indian-made sporting materials, have sent us an illustrated catalogue, a persual of which shows that there is nothing in use amongst sportsmen they are not prepared to supply. This firm's goods are fast acquiring a great name on account of their lasting qualities and the firm was awarded a special diploma at the Paris Exhibition in 1900.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday, afternoon, the dead body of a European woman was found floating in a well behind the J. N. Petit Institute at Hornby Road, Fort. The body was fully dressed, but much decomposed. The police had the corpse removed to the Morgue, where it was indentified to be that of one Mrs. Roberts, who had been missing from her residence at Ripon Road, since Sunday last. An inquest will be held this morning by the Coroner, on the body of the deceased.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of February last, one horse, 7 buffaloes and 8 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 14 horses, 4 buffaloes and 81 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 246 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. One cartman was fined for overloading his carts and 18 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coronel held an inquiry yesterday, at the Gocuidas Tejpa Hospital, regarding the death of Dhunbai, a Hindu girl seven years. About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the deceased was playing near a window, on the second storey of a house in Narayen Dhanoo street, when she accidentally fell out into the street. Her skull and right thigh had been fractured. She was picked up unconscious and taken to the Hospital, where she never came to herself again and died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPT TO OFFER AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Shanker Tulsiram, a Hindu eating-house keeper, was prosecuted for offering a bribe of Rs. 5 to Inspector Sullivan. On the 16th instant, the accused went to the tent of Mr. Sullivan at Colaba, and asked him to report unfavourably on a rival eating-house keeper to the Commissioner of Police. As an inducement the accused offered the Inspector Rs. 5, which the latter declined to accept. Mrs. Mary Ann, who was in the tent at the time of this incident, said that she heard the accused beg to be forgiven. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's hard labour.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Fanaswady, yesterday morning, a Coroners's inquiry was held on the body of Luximbai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty five. Deceased was the wife of a tailor and lived with her husband in the the above locality. Luximbai had been suffering from pain in the stomach for the last four years. On Monday night she complained of severe internal pain an asked her husband to allow her to go to Poona to see a doctor there. As it was night, she was told to wait till the following morning. At this she grew angry and peevishly consented to do so. She then said as she was going away in the morning she would pay a visit to her aunt. Accordingly she went out and an hour after a splash was heard in a well close to the house by the husband. The police were informed and they dragged the well and recovered the body of the deceased later on. The husband stated that she was tired of life and that she used to say that she would destroy herself. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SMART ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Bhaisheh, a Hindu, was charged by Superintendent Stanford, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments of the value of Rs 255, belonging to Govind Ramchundra, a goldsmith, who resides at Arthur Road. The accused was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 170, the property of Anundebai, a Hindu woman. The facts of the case as disclosed by the evidence were that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd instant complainant was aroused from his sleep by his wife, who informed him that some one had just removed from her person ornaments and ran away. Complainant jumped up at once and discovered that gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 230 had been removed from his wife's neck, as also a small box containing some pieces of gold and silver of the value of Rs. 25 from the room. The back door of the house was found open and it was evident that the thief had left. The goldsmith reported the theft to the police and the same day about 3 p.m. a policeman on duty at Parel Road, noticed a man attempting to sell some gold ornaments to a Bunia shop-keeper and as a dispute was going on between the party regarding the transaction, the sepoy went up to see what the matter was. The man, who was subsequently identified to be the accused, on seeing the policeman, got confused and this aroused the suspicion of the policeman, who took the man into custody and brought him to the Lalwady Police Station. Here it was ascertained that the ornaments which Vithoo had been attempting to dispose of, were the identical ornaments stolen from the neck of the complainant's wife. On further inquiry being made the whole of the stolen property was recovered. The investigation also resulted in the recovery of the ornaments of the value of Rs. 170, which accused had barrowed from Anundebai on the 18th instant to wear at a wedding and which he had subsequently pledged with different Marwarees at Arthur Road. The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending March 15th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	2,370	1,187
Karachi	147	113
Poona (including Cantonment)		1
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	40	47
Surat	70	39
Thana	266	222
Khandeish	120	92
Nasik	6	3
Poona (excluding City)	15	14
Satara	19	17
Kolaba	29	28
Ratnagiri	8	6
Belgaum	375	284
Dharwar	79	52
Kanara	6	7
Karachi (excluding City)		1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	49	23
Kolhapur	131	122
Cutch	60	40
Saveintwadi	1	1
Baroda territory	30	21
Janjira	31	30
Total	2,868	2,315
Week ending March 1	2,431	2,139
Total to date	433,478	339,681

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER.)

A CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

IMPERATOR VS. GULABCHAND HIRACHAND GUJAR.

THIS was a reference to the court of the proceedings of Mr. M. E. Ghotankar, first class magistrate of Junnar, who convicted the accused of fraudulently using false weights or measures, and fined him Rs. 35, or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. J. McNeill, District Magistrate of Poona, in making the reference, said the first class magistrate tried the case summarily; and the conviction and sentence appeared to be illegal. There are no fixed weights sanctioned in the Poona district. The magistrate considered a seer to be equivalent to Rs. 76 1-2 in weight, but was unable to quote any orders requiring the public to use such a weight. His presumption for convicting the accused, on a mere statement of the people at Junnar that the seer weight there has "two lbs' stamp on it, and weighs Rs. 76 1-2 and not Rs. 76, was not, in Mr. McNeill's opinion, sufficient to warrant the conviction. He, therefore, requested the order of the magistrate to be reversed; and the fine to be returned to the accused. He had paid the fine.

For the reasons given by the District Magistrate, their lordships set side the conviction of the accused, and directed that the fine be refunded to him.

SNATCHING AWAY PICKAXES.

IMPERATOR VS. KONDI KOM RAMA AND BHAGOO KOM BABAJEE.

THIS was a reference to the court of the proceedings of Mr. H. F. Carvalho, first class magistrate of Poona, who, in July 1900, convicted the two accused women of voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions and fined them Rs. 25 each, or in default to suffer fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Mr. N. P. Patankar appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were as follows: An "ota," i. e., platform of earth, etc., being an encroachment was ordered by the city Municipality to be removed; and the complainant, who was a servant of the municipality, proceeded to the spot with some labourers, and just as the work was begun, the two accused appeared at the scene and marched away the pickaxes and would not allow the complainant to carry out the orders of the municipality. Mr. McNeill, District Magistrate of Poona, in making the reference to the High Court, said the sentences appeared to be too severe for the following reasons. The "ota" in question had, as shewn by documentary evidence, been in existence for a period of twenty years. The municipality, however, thought that it was an encroachment and ordered its removal. A notice under section 33 of the Bombay District Municipal Act was, therefore, issued and served in 1895 for the purpose, upon the former owner of the house. After notice was issued by the municipality, it appeared that the houseowner was allowed to produce evidence in support of his contention that he had not encroached. In August 1898, the houseowner was finally informed that the notice was to be carried into effect. The house in question subsequently changed hands and became the property of the present owner. No fresh notice was served upon the new owner; and after the lapse of nearly five years from the date of issue of the notice, the municipality took steps for the removal of the encroachment. Even though not bound by law to issue a fresh notice on the present owner, yet it would have been reasonable for the municipality, Mr. McNeill said, to have done so before taking further action. The accused women not unnaturally obstructed the workmen sent to remove the "Ota" as they could not be expected to know about the previous notice. They were relatives of the present owner of the house residing with him. The accused's offence simply consisted in snatching away the pickaxes from the hands of the workmen, whom they told to desist until the owner of the house came. The District Magistrate thought that, under the circumstances, a nominal fine of four annas in each case would meet the requirements of the law.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in disposing of the reference, said: There is no evidence to show that the municipal servant in this case was discharging a public function so as to bring the obstruction complained of within the provisions of section 186, Indian Penal Code. It is not shown that the property, where the alleged obstruction was caused, was a public street and vested in the municipality. There is no reference in the order of the magistrate to the section of the Act under which the complainant was presumably acting. The conviction was not, therefore, warranted by law. We set aside the conviction and sentence, and direct the fines, if paid, to be returned.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 16th instant there was more or less rain in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum, and in the Native State of Jath. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Sholapur and Satara; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices compared with those of the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in all districts except Bijapur, where they are higher.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	115,792	117,967
Dependants	22,856	22,849
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	38,757	41,215

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Ahmednagar by 1,080, in Satara by 821, in Poona by 657, and in Sholapur by 391. In the districts noted below the numbers have increased as follows: Kaira 2,724, Ahmedabad 733, Nasik 601 Bijapur 592, Dharwar 250, Panch Mahals 84. Belgaum 55 Broach 78. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Khandesh and Bijapur, which show decreases of 237 and 86, respectively. The Chokadia Tank in Karia, the Ozar Right Bank Canal, Section II, in Ahmednagar, the Odal Tank in Nasik and the Hungund Nandwadgi Road in Bijapur were opened as relief works during the week. Three small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira and six in Ahmedabad, and the four tank works recently opened as test works in Dharwar were converted into regular relief works under Civil Agency. Two poor-houses, one at Hotgi and the other at Bjiargi in the Bijapur District, were opened during the week.

MAX O'RELL AND ENGLISH LAYALTY.

WRITING TO THE "STANDARD" with reference to a letter which appeared in that paper from a correspondent who expressed his indignation at an article on the Queen's funeral cabled by Max O'Rell to the "New York Journal" on February 2, Max O'Rell asserts that the letter is full of misconstructions and misrepresentations.

Last year, in New York (he says), an interview, with me was published on the Transvaal War in the New York Herald, entitled by the editor, Max O'Rell admirers the Courage of the Boers, but sympathises with the English and hopes England will win. An anonymous correspondent wrote to a London paper a letter entitled "A Contemptible Frenchman, and in which it was stated that my sympathies were for the Boers. My article on the Queens funeral expressed indignation at seeing in Park-place a break with a party of "swells" of both sexes who behaved as if they had been on Epsom Downs on Derby Day. When the crowd under my window dispersed, and I saw the whole of St. Jame's-street absolutely covered and messed by "tens of thousands of bits of lunch paper that had contained sausages, sandwiches, etc., I said to my friends, 'The whole of the ground on which the dead of that great, good Queen has passed ought to be strewed with flowers." Now, sir, I do not believe that I have to apologise to the English people for making that reflection, and, if your correspondent had been fair enough to quote me correctly, he would have said that I described a scene which I had witnessed, without drawing conclusions and suggesting generalisations which I did not indulge n.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £25,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

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GREAT WAR NOVEL.

IN "Le Desastre," the brothers Marguerite gave us the story of Metz, in other words, the narrative of Bazaine's treacherous surrender under the guise of romance, historic truth being relieved by imaginary incidents. The same plan is adhered to in the new volume of their cycle, "Shattered Swords; or, the National Defence, 1870-1871." Two more will follow, the series ending with the history of the Commune.

Zola's masterpiece, "La Debacle," must ever stand apart but when their work is completed the authors of "Femmes Nouvelles" will have achieved a literaty feat of unusual interest and real value. "Les Tronqons du Glaive," Mr. Paul and Victo Marguerite (Paris Plom) is the latest work. The authors, sons of that brave general who fell under singularly tragic circumstances at Sedan, the collaborators have dedicated their work to the their mother, and all other mothers made desolate by "l'annee terri-ble." In a prefatory note they add that they shall consider themselves well rewarded if a picture so harrowing and so unvarnished may inspire a detestation of war, and of those who would outrage humanity by daring to force it on the world." Our authors, be it remembered, here address a French public, let us hope to good effect. It is satisfactory to find that although published only a few weeks ego "Shattered Swords" has reached a thirty-eighth thousand!

The book opens at Tours with the arrival of Gambetta, escaped from Paris in a balloon. Like the great Revolutionaries of 1792. Gambetta was then in the very flower of his youth. The young tribune at whose voice armies sprang up from every corner of France, who by his colossal energy and sway over men, without doubt, changed her destinies, was only thirtytwo! Eight years later Gambetta was known as "the old man of forty." When the present writer heard that stupendous voice of his at Versailles in 1878, he was already grey, haggard, a mere wreck, worn out by conflicts that might well have undermined the constitutions of the most austere. In what a position did "the young dictator" take the reins! "Sedan having capitulated with a hundred thousand men, fifty generals, a marshal of France and an Emperor, his name stained with an ignominy unparalleled in history; our remaining troops, a hundred and seventy thousand men, write our authors, "pent up in Metz under the eyes of Prince Frederick Charles, the flood of invasion continuously pouring in through the blood-stained breach of Alsace and Loraine; the heels of the conquering Prussian tramping Gaulish soil; a fourth of our departments under sway of Teutonic prefects; Paris, despite her girdle of forts and her immense improvised army, separated from France, hemmed in by the enemy. The war seemed to have come to an end. It had only begun!" Gambetta's arrival checked the general despondency and changed the face of everything. But the magnificent stand now made against German arms on behalf of Republican France was in part due to another civilian—one, alas! for whom his countrymen have shown sparse gratitude. It was de Freycinet, a railway engineer, who speedily organized the transport, telegraphic and cartographic service, also the commissariat, and managed so well that General Chanzy, the hero of Le Mans, said of his men, "Not only did they never want for anything but enjoyed a feast" "une orgie."

We are here introduced to one of those large family groups, which form a veritable clan, and for which we have no equivalent among ourselves. Three generations of Reals, a good old Touraine family, people these pages, their fortunes being skilfully interwoven with moving incidents and catastrophes of the war. The scene changes from the ancestral chateau near Amboise, now to a young sculptor's studio in besieged Paris, now to an encampment on the banks of the Marne, now to Autun, headquarters of the Garibaldians, and so on, the immence canvas being filled with life-like characters and stirring events. Where the brothers Marguerite have eminently succeeded is in giving us the psychology of war, the waking up of average men and women to a hideous reality, the gradually hardening effect of bloodshed and hatred upon naturally noble natures.

In the hero, Eugene Real, the bridegroom, torn by patriotic duty from his two days' wife, this presentment is especially striking. His first impulse when brought face to face with a horrible death is fight, then, higher motives asserting themselves, he plays a soldier's part gallantly yet with bitterest recrimination. "The monstrosity of war revolted him beyond measure. As a schoolboy the hateful word had meant glory, trumpet blasts, waving trophies, hurrah, Turenne victorious Ney galloping after his men in the snow. Never had he conceived these revolting realities, this delirium of massacre, this exaltation of brutal instincts, this letting loose of the wild beast in man. He execrated those miscreants who with light heart had plunged his country into the bloody vortex."

The victory of Coulmiers was followed by defeat after defeat, mainly due to want of concerted action on the part of the generals. During the terrible retreat from Loigny, Eugene not only loses heart, his very instincts of humanity seem to have forsaken him:

So great was his moral torpor, his physical lassitude that he thought no more of his young wife, of his home, his past life. A smouldering rage consumed him, the rage of outraged patriotism, the shame at having to retreat before the invader. "Only to have done," was the inward prayer. As the march continues he grows more and more insensible to everything but brutalising bodily suffering. So weary was he that he would gladly have thrown himself down upon the miry road as upon a downy bed. But to do that was to die; he knew well enough that once on his back he should never rise again. It was no longer duty to his country, love for Marie, that made him cling to life, but the purely animal instinct of self-preservation. He had become a moving automaton.

The tragic fortunes of Eugene Real and his house take us from one scene of the terrible year to another, his father, brother, uncles, and cousins all risking their lives in the cause of France and her young Republic. Domestic life has come to a standstill, the wheels of routine are silent, every moment is fraught with cruel experience, with national and individual suspence. Yet amid these fearful scenes we get occasional touches of cheerfulness, even of humour. Here is a charming account of the carrier pigeons just arrived at Tours from Paris: "Come here," said Poncet to his visitor, "I have something to show you." Noiselessly and carefully he opened the door of a room in the Prefecture transformed into a pigeon house. On a perch near the wall a number of the birds were asleep, others were bathing and pluming their wings in pans of water. The first thing they do on arriving, said Poncet, as he fed them from his hands, is to take a bath and perform their toilette. Famished they may be, but after confinement in the car of the balloon their desire is to disport themselves in water. Then, taking up a pigeon in his hands, he kissed it, crying "Dear little creature, little thow knowest, when instinct takes thee back to the dove-cote, the part thou playest, the prayers that follow thee the hopes with which thy arrival is awaited."

Here is a serio-comic scene from besieged Paris What should we have said this time last year, said M. Doloumel, had any one told us that we are fond of eating rats? "Jules had some for dinner yesterday" replied Me. Thedenat, "it was a dinner given by professors of natural history. Here is the menu:—Horse soup thickened with millet, minced cat, "sauce mayonnaise" dog's liver, "sauce tamate," dog cut lets, and green peas (dried of course), dog "gigot" garnished with rattails, plumpudding "a l'Anglaise" (horse marrow instead of suet)." "How dis-gusting!" exclaimed a lady present. where-upon she was airily reminded, that under the circumstances the twenty million rats in the Prais sewers afforded a resource of the greatest value.

Paris took refuge in bravado. Never in her darkest moments did the heroic city lose gaiety of heart and a hopefulness not always conspicuous in her children when everything goes well. Amongst the most touching episodes is the story of the young sculptor Martial, and his model, the frail little child done to death by privation during the siege.

The authors make no attempt to minimise the brutality of German reprisals. "At Chateaudun, by order of General von Sittich. soldiers went from house to house smearing the woodwork with petroleum, each house being deliberately fired in turn, their owners, compelled by pistols, held to their throats, to assist in the work. A mattress was ignited on which lay an aged paralytic. An old man was stabbed and thrust into the flames." But we will leave the reader to complete the picture for himself. It is earnestly to be desired that "Troncons du Glaive" may very shortly appear in an English translation. Never has the hideous anomaly of war been more strikingly and psychologically represented. The enormous popularity of the work in France is of good augury.

The Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops held their annual sports on Saturday, on the Fateh "maidan." There was a very large attendance, and some of the events were exceedingly good and caused much amusement, particularly the "Pig-sticking." Pig was improvised in the form of an inflated sheepskin trailed several yards behind a horseman. He proved a very jerkey little beggar and the manner in which he took hurdles and eluded the pursuing spearsman was greatly appreciated. Lieutenant Shah Mirza Beg, of polo fame, was the only one who scored a puncture, when of course piggy promptly collapsed. This officer and Captain Osman Zar Jung also distinguished themselves in the attack on the zariba. The manner in which their horses stood fire, amidst the rattle of musketry, and exploding squibs and shells, was capital.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Longships, 2,842 tons, Captain C H Moore, will sai to-day for Genoa and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3,896 tons, Captain T H Hide, R N R, arrived in harbour on Monday night, from London 2nd March, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 541 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiar coast ports, with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 23rd March, via Cutch coast, with a general cargo, and Mr A Fiegeltanb, Mr E Vidal and 213 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Marquis Bacquehem, 2,744 tons, Captain A Belaffer, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 26th February, via Rangoon and Colombo, with a general cargo, and Mr E Bocher, Mr E S Murray, and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Highflyer		Brock			Royal Navy
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			urret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Pomone		Simons			Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Southport	2305	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs			M M & Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Orissa	3525	Hugill			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Buller	Kurrachee	29-3	M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Kendall			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Sniidrick			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliot	Calcutta		T M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Bennett	Calcutta, &c		P & O Co
M Bacquehem	2741	Belaffer			A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan McNiel	1591	Makepeace	Madras	5-4	F M & Co
F	Tolosa	2099	Seaborne	Hambourg	31-3	F F & Co
H & J	Apapa	2257	Williamson			Standard O Co
N	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Yokohama	3-4	N Y K
O	Kronberg	2203	Schultz	Liverpool	26-3	Volkart Bros
P	Lowenburg	3835	Frericue	Antwerp	4-4	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Fakeer	Kurrachee	26-3	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Ebrahim Bhownager		26-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Istrar	2978	McKay	Antwerp	29-3	K N & Co
3	Nilo	1503	Canzoneri	Venice	27-3	C Boggiano
4	Longships	2843	Moore	Dunkirk	27-3	W & A G & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Denny			P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	27-3	P & O Co
7	Cleopatra	2132	Colledani	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
10	Socotra	3896	Hide	China	30-3	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	Aden	30-3	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
16	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Zamania	2852	Acheson	Madras	27-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Socotra s	Hide	London, March 2
26	M Bacquehem s	Belaffen	Calcutta, Feb 26.
	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, March 23

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Caspian s	Young	Calcutta
	Itaura s	Croft	Rangoon
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The steamer Longships, Captain Moore, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa and Dunkirk.

The steamer Clan McNeil, entered for loading yesterday for Port Said.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 27th March.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. Owing to the Annual Sports being held on Wednesday evening the Combined Company Drill will take place on the open space of ground in front of Head-Quarters at 5-15 p. m. on Thursday next, the 28th Inst. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are particularly requested to attend this parade.

3. Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Friday next, the 29th Instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 27th March.

1. The conditions of the Honorary Colonel's prize to be shot for on Saturday next, 30th instant, are published for information. Open to teams of 6 from each sub-division Commanded by a N C O (N C O not to fire.) Teams to be formed up about sixty yards from the first firing point.—To fire three volleys at each of two unknown ranges marked by red flags, and three rounds independent from the third red flag. Hits and ricochet hits count one point each, 10 points will be given for time to the quickest team and one point for every five seconds longer will be deducted from the slower teams. 10 points will be given for fire discipline. Teams must move together from one firing point to another and every cartridge must be expended. Time will be taken from the word "go on" to the N C O's Command "cease firing." Dress.—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3 and 3-30 p.m. local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day, to-morrow, and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. local time.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-15 p.m. on Friday.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 25.

Tuesday: the barometer has fallen from slightly to briskly in North-West India, has been steady or has fallen slightly in the peninsula, and has risen from slightly to briskly in North-East India. The depression in Bengal has filled up. A few local sho wer are reported in Assam, East Bengal, the Deccan,rind Upper Burma. Barisal has received one inch and. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Bengal Bihar and Chota Nagpur and is below normal over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and South-East of the Peninsula. It is in excess in Assam Burma, Orissa Circars and West Coast. The defect is considerable to large in East Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and adjacent districts, Central Provinces and West Bengal. The pressure changes have been more regular to-day and weather is fine and settled over the whole country is

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore and Jacobabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gardients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Bombay and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in defect of normal in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India, and 4° to 7° in excess at Goa and Ratnagiri. The minimum is 6° to 8° in defect at Malegaon, Khandwa and Akola, and 5° to 9° in excess at Sholapur and Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 61° at Ajmere.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Belgaum, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Coimbatore.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Secunderabad

The weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country and moderate fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the coast from Dwarka, to Calicut.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th March 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·874
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·572
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	373

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROE—March 20, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain B O Roe, of a son.

THOMSON—March 17, at Chengmari Tea Estate, Duars, the wife of Walter A J Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MONCKTON—SMITH—March 16, at Samastipore, by the Rev R Yates, Philip T Monckton, son of E P Monckton, Esq., of Fineshade Abbey, Northamptonshire, to Agnes Carr Smith, daughter of Maxwell Smith, Esq., of Hursingpore, Tirhoot.

KEMP'S LIST.
ICE BOXES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Each. Rs.
37" by 21" by 35" with Double doors	85
32" by 22" by 34" with single door	65
26" by 22" by 29" opening on the top	55
24" by 17" by 29" with single door	65
19" by 10" by 11" for Travelling	25

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. The are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained zinc lined with moveable grates and brass taps.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday decided to address Government with regard to various questions connected with the working and amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act. The representations the City Fathers resolved to make to Government are distinctly business-like and couched in language whose moderation is remarkable. In the city the Trust is anything but a popular institution. It is generally believed that in its characteristics there is much trust and little improvement, and we should not have been surprised had the Corporation, as directly representing the interests of the public, prayed that the Trust be dissolved and its duties transferred to a special committee of the Corporation. The Trust monopolises the services of some of their best men, officers who can be ill-spared by the Departments to which they belong, but the unofficial members are in some cases men who have had no experience whatever of public business and who are rather a hindrance than a help to those who are more competent to perform the duties demanded of them. The Trust, as the Corporation represents, was formed in a hurry. It was pitchforked into being without quite knowing why, but it has never been in a hurry since. It has never fully realised what it ought to do or what to leave undone. It began active operations by drawing up designs for a game of a General Post of statues and the spoilation of the maidan, alarming the public and arousing pregudices by the sweeping nature of its actions. This was unfortunate for, as its meetings were closed to the public and only uninteresting excerpts from the formal proceedings of the Trust were made public, it never succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people whom it wished to benefit. As the Corporation points out, the legislation which brought about the existence of the Trust was the outcome of panic and the measure was rushed through the Legislative Council with undue haste, insufficient time being given for a calm consideration of the pros and cons of the measure and without an opportunity being afforded to the public of expressing their opinion on a project for which they were to pay. This was manifestly unfair. As the Corporation states, in England statutes—dealing with such problems as were then for the first time dealt with in India—provide for the preparation and examination of schemes after deliberation of a careful, lengthened and public character and these can only be finally undertaken after being specially and severally introduced in the House of Commons in the form of Bills to be subjected to the inquiry and public investigation of Select Committees, and ultimately passed by Parliament. The framers of the English and Scotch statutes recognised that it was absolutely essential to get improvement schemes discussed and criticised from various points of view. They realised that the necessary guarantees of efficiency and economy could not be secured by simply relying upon the judgment of one or two authorities, however expert, unless such judgment was carefully and thoroughly sifted by long, open and public discussion and criticism. The system is most carefully calculated to ensure efficiency as well as to conform to public opinion. In the case of Bombay, however, it was foisted upon a public which did not desire it and whom it has not benefited in any adequate degree.

Mr. Hughes, the Trust's first chairman, evidently recognised that when he washed his hands of it and went back to his original position on the Port Trust. If the amendments desired by the Corporation come before the Legislative Council we may have the benefit of his views. But for the time being the Corporation will not ask for the abolition of the Trust, the framer of the highly judicial document which is to be sent in to Government, holding to the conviction that, as a general rule, it is not desirable to disturb settled legislation without allowing sufficient time for the formation of a mature judgment of its merits and defects from actual experience of its working. But he contends, and the Corporation with him, that there are considerations which abundantly justify them in asking for the minute but important amendments they have indicated. In regard to the first part of their representation they merely ask the aid of the executive authority of Government. It relates to the sanitary survey of the city. The Corporation complains of the "haphazard way" in which the improvement schemes and street schemes are taken in hand. They rightly hold that these schemes should be fitting parts of a co-ordinated whole, regulated according to the present and future requirements of the whole city, believing that the only way to ensure such carefully regulated co-ordination is to carry out a sanitary survey of the whole city and to prepare a general skeleton plan in which particular schemes might find fitting allocation, before resolving upon undertaking separate proposals. The accusation of the Corporation against the Trust, and the point on which it wishes Government to endorse its opinion is, that the Trust has not realized to the full the absolute urgency of a comprehensive policy, if its operations are to be so framed as to embrace gradually the whole city in the future as well as the present. The Board are shown to have already promulgated six schemes, "which may all be described as improvement schemes though some of them are technically called street schemes. These schemes leave untouched large insanitary areas more or less contiguous to the proposed improvements. And yet there was nothing before the Board which could have guided them in selecting the schemes they have propounded in the light of the requirements of the insanitary areas left out, or which could indicate whether the future separate treatment of such areas left out would fit in with the schemes in hand so as to ensure the least expenditure possible." It is an accusation which we fear the Trust will find it difficult to refute, though doubtless it will get an opportunity to put its own side of the question very forcibly.

Where the Corporation asks for the Act to be amended is in that section which provides that thirty days' time shall be allowed to admit of the Corporation sending a representation with regard to any notified scheme. Experience has taught the Corporation that thirty days is a ludicrously brief period. The deliberations of that body, it is well known, have never been characterised by indecent haste. But even were the deliberations of the Corporation most strictly business-like, a hard and fast line of thirty days would make the Corporation the servant of the Trust bound to sit night and day if necessary that the rule might be complied with. As the representation to be sent in to Government sets forth, the Corporation represents the ratepayers "who are saddled with the financial responsibility for not only the sound decisions, but also for the blunders and drawbacks of the Board. Experience has now made it plain that if this function is to be discharged by the Corporation in an adequate and useful manner the period of thirty days must be reasonably extended." The function of the Corporation, it is urged, embraces everything conducing to its economy, effectiveness and suitability and it therefore rightly conceives that a most important part of the function entrusted to it by the Legislature is to examine "the sufficiency of the resources of the Board in undertaking a scheme. If the immense task entrusted to the Board under the Act is not to launch the city into severe financial distress this function ought to be zealously performed, and the anxiety of the Corporation on this score has been very much quickened by the estimates put forward by the Board up till now." We must congratulate the Corporation upon this latest manifestation of its desire to do the right thing by the ratepayers whom it represents and of its jealous regard for their interests. The voice of a town's meeting would ring out with no uncertain sound were the matter so laid before the public. But so far, though they pay the piper, they have been afforded no opportunity of choosing the tune. That privilege is what the Corporation now reasonably solicits.

THE SHANSI ATROCITIES. According to a China paper, much dissatisfaction prevails amongst the English residents the unwillingness manifested in demanding on the punishment of the leaders in the recent outrages throughout China. A long account is published of the Shansi missionary outrages, when deeds, which can only be described as the incarnation of fiendishness, were committed on defenceless women and children. The names of the officials who instigated these crimes are given, but these men are still in office and bask in the favour of the Chinese Government. It seems impossible these vile acts —the crime of the ages—shall be allowed to go unpunished, and yet there are not wanting those who point to the scandal of the professors of a religion which teaches us to love our enemies clamouring for vengeance. This seems a very peculiar way of using the Christian religion, which, if it teaches one thing more plainly than anything else, teaches that wickednesses such as those perpetrated must be punished. The demand for justice is a righteous one, and in it there is nothing savouring of vengeance. Meting out equal justice merely creates disgust in the eyes of the average Chinaman, and, strange as it may seem, he would have had a much more wholesome fear of the European powers, if their soldiers had massacred and tortured all who fell into their hands. This is illustrated by the looting of Tientsin and Peking, and the excesses of foreign troops, all of which acts have brought home to the Chinese the invincibility of the foreign troops. It is said by competent authorities that these deplorable acts have had more to do with the maintenance of peace in the South than any other action, owing to the Chinese characteristic of always agreeing with the stronger party. Had there been no "excesses" in the North; had everyone's property been strictly respected and only the actual Boxers and soldiers dealt with, the well-to-do Chinese would have maintained a strict neutrality in this dispute—when they did not actually side against us—instead of being, as they now are, dead set against all further anti-foreign rioting. In Hankow, in the summer, says the "China Herald," Chang Chih-tung was positively execrated by the people for protecting foreigners, while to-day they cannot praise him enough. The only reason for the change is the conviction that by so doing he saved them from the fate of Tientsin and Peking.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK. As the year progresses the deterioration in the condition of the villagers in Bombay Presidency is gradually becoming noticeable. The conditions are hardening and the people from the Districts of Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum are beginning to emigrate. Smallpox is prevalent in many areas. In Sholapur, where the supply of water was falling off, this difficulty has been met by deepening wells and digging water-holes in beds of rivers and nullahs. Of the Native States the condition of Jath, Jamkhandi and Mudhol is worst, though agricultural stock has failed in Baroda territory. There was a remarkable decrease of relief workers in Ahmednagar, but there were 2,724 new applicants in Kaira. In Ahmednagar and Sholapur there are over 112,000 persons dependent on Government for subsistence, whereas the total people in the Presidency on relief is only 182,000. In Madras paddy and ragi have been harvested with moderate outturn. There was good rainfall in many portions of this Province, but there are certain areas which are causing anxiety. Lands are being prepared for the next bhadoi and jute crops in Bengal, and seasonable weather has prevailed in the North Western Provinces, wherein harvesting has commenced with good yields. The crops in the Punjab are excellent, but a few weeks ago were endangered by reason of excessive damp. There has been good sunshine recently, and the ryots confidently anticipate reaping a bounteous harvest. The recent rain in Burma was reported to have damaged the paddy crops to the extent of 20 per cent. In the last Government report this statement is corrected, the damage being assessed at only one-twentieth per cent. Rain has checked the spread of rust in Central Provinces, and the prices of wheat and gram have cheapened in almost every district. The great want in Assam is rain, water being insufficient in several large areas. Harvesting of gram and extraction of opium has begun in Rajputana.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTHA. Commandant Louis Botha has had the last chance that will be given him of concluding an honourable peace, and henceforth his path will be found beset with difficulties out of which even his indomitable spirit will be unable to suggest a deliverance. No overtures will now be listened to by the British Generals short of those of unconditional surrender and Botha, with his area of operations growing more narrow every day, will with his following be hunted down until brought to bay in very much the same way that King Cetewayo was twenty years ago. It is difficult to understand what motive induces the few Boer leaders now in the field to prolong the hopeless struggle. Any hope that they may have had of making terms with the British by a continued resistance must long since have been dispelled in the minds of even the most sanguine among them. Were the Boers a people who fight for the honour and glory of the thing their continued resistance would be easier to understand, but although stubborn enough foemen as they have proved to be when aroused to action, martial glory is a thing reckoned of small account with them and fighting can scarcely be said to be a trade after which they hanker, descendants though they be of two races whose sterling fighting qualities were unquestionable. A solution of the problem will no doubt be forthcoming when peace is finally restored, but at present the action of Botha, DeWet and others is incomprehensible.

THE AFFRAY AT TIENTSIN. The affray at Tientsin reported by Reuter in which three British soldiers who were acting as police were sabred and bayonetted by foreigners, is another indication of the extreme tension existing amongst the allies in China. The Germans, who up to now have held aloof from this kind of thing, have apparently made common cause with the French and Russians. The affray will have fed the fire of ill-felling which has so frequently shown itself among the troops of the various continental nations and the good relations which it is so necessary should exist between the allies, may at any moment be interrupted unless the greatest care is exercised. There must always be a certain amount of international jealousy in an army like that at Tientsin, but if this feeling is in any way encouraged or countenanced recurrences of these affrays may become common and the situation rendered more difficult.

THE P. & O. Company's S S Persia with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 4 p.m., on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Transport "Dilwara" will arrive at Bombay on the 3rd April, and will return to England on the 13th idem.

A special train leaves Colaba at 3-3 p.m. (Bombay time) on Thursday; reaches Andheri 3-45 to accommodate those attending Mr. J. L. Symon's Point to Point races. On the return journey it leaves Andheri at 7-15. Intermediate stations with be reached at the same time as the special that ran to Andheri and back on Thursday last.

MR. R. ROSE is confirmed as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue.

MAJOR W. KIRK, 2nd Dragoon Guards, acts as Assistant Military Secretary to General Burnett while commanding the forces in Madras.

AN official "communique" runs:—The King has approved the appointment of Lieutenant-General A. R. Badcock as member of the Secretary of State's Council, "vice" the late Sir Donald Stewart.

THE Famine Commission, of which Sir A. P. MacDonnell is President, will break up at the end of April. Mr. Bourdillon will then proceed home on short leave, rejoining his appointment as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government on July 25th.

THE Bengal Legislative Council will meet on the 30th instant, when the annual Financial Statement will be presented. The discussion upon this will take place on April 12th, and the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed to Darjeeling about a week later.

AMONG the items which explain the increase of 26 1-2 lakhs in the Budget for Imperial Civil works are special grants for new public offices at Calcutta, Simla, Chittagong and Bangalore, while a further contribution has been made towards the Simla extension project.

No cholera cases were reported from Jamnu Province from the 11th to the 17th March inclusive. In all Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were three cases and three deaths during the seven days, and in Srinagar, which has long been entirely free from the disease, there were neither cases nor deaths.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd February amounts to Rs. 4,427, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 619; the total earnings from 1st January to 2nd February shows Rs. 16,916, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 7,943.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd February amounts to Rs. 13,535, an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 1,024; the total earning from 1st January to 2nd February shows Rs. 62,277, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 5,562.

MR. MEREDITH on proceeding on furlough was relieved of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Simla, on the 19th instant, by Captain P. S. M. Burlton as a temporary arrangement. On the return of Major C. G. Parsons from leave on the 19th of April, Major H. S. P. Davies, Officiating Commissioner of Excise, &c., will proceed to Simla in his substantive capacity of Deputy Commissioner.

THE condition and prospects of standing crops in the Punjab are reported to be good this week. Rust has affected the wheat in some districts, and locusts have been mischievous in parts of Moolton, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. Some damage by hail is reported from Jullundur. The condition of the cattle is generally good and fodder is sufficient.

THE village of Pindi Diawatian near Zafarwal in the Sialkot district, population 504, is attacked with plague. A village in the adjoining tahsil of Shakargarh in the Gurdaspur district, Lagwal, population 522, has also become plague-infected. There are now 20 villages on the plague list in Gurdaspur district. In these villages, there had been, up to the 18th instant, 817 cases with 551 deaths.

THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ART OF MOSAIC.

An insignificant typographical error in the list of Mediæval glass Mosaics appended to Mr. Hayler's instructive paper in the "Journal of the Society of Arts" is most interesting, as at once calling attention to the great part played by the Saracens, or rather the Byzantine and Alexandrian Greek artists who worked for them, in the revival, during the so-called "Dark Ages" of Europe, of the ancient art of Mosaic; and as Mr. Hayler has tacitly ignored this influence, I would wish to supplement his most useful paper with a few remarks in emphasis of it.

The error occurs in the following entry in his list:—"Cordova, 10th century work—Nirhab [sanctuary] of Mosque." The word intended is *mirhab*, i.e. "niche." In the mosque of the prophet at Medina, a large "black stone" was at first placed against the northern wall to mark the direction [*qiblah*, literally "opposite to," "opposed point'] of the rock *as Sakrah*, on which the Temple at Jerusalem was originally built; but on the quarrel of Mahomet with the Jews, the stone was removed to the southern wall to mark the direction of the "Ka'bah" [literally "the cube"-shaped,—and even this simple piece of masonry was buil't by a Greek!], the new "qiblah, at Mecca. Subsequently the direction of the "Ka'bah" was indicated in all mosques ["masjid, the "place of prostration," i. e., "of adoration, thanksgiving and prayer, and cognate with "sajjadah, the "place of prostration," the name, among Mussulmans, of a small carpet, rug, or mat); but the first to give the mark of indication the form of the decorative, architectural "mirhab" it has ever since borne, was the Saracen Conqueror of Scinde, * the great building Ommiad Caliph (Kalifah) Walid (A. D, 705-14); who also added to the primitive mosque of Arabia, cloisters, and arches supported by pillars, and domes, and minarets. Both the niche, and the so-called Saracenic arch, he—i. e., the Greeks—obviously, in my opinion, took from the niches of Central Asia and India, in which he found the image of Buddha recessed the curve of the arch of these niches always closely following, (in order, originally, to save labour in rock-cut sculpture), the curves of the head and shoulders of the recessed image. But, be this as it may, when the Saracens first invaded Palestine, they were greatly struck, according to Eutychius (Patriach of Alexandria. A.D. 933-40) by the ornamentation of the Church of St. Helena, at Bethelhem with glass Mosaic; while one of the conditions of the peace concluded between the Caliph Walid and the Greek Emperor Justinian II. was, according to Ibn Saad (A. D. 844-60) that, the latter should furnish the former with a certain quantity of "fsefysa," for the decoration of the mosque he was building at Damascus—i.e., after the manner of the decoration, with coloured and gilded glass Mosaic, of the Christain Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. From Damascus and Cairo, and subsequently from Baghdad, the art spread everywhere with the religion of Islam,—eastward into India, and westward into Spain, where it culminated in unrivalled splendour at Seville, and Cordova, and Granada. Hence it is that the word "Mosaic" (first used by Aelius Spartianus A.D. 293, and later by Trebellius Pollio, A. D. (320, and Aurelius Augustus, A.D. 430 has been ignorantly derived from "mosque," an etymology almost as absurd as that which derives the word from Moses! The word is, in fact, a doublet of "Musæum" c.f. ("Musæa, literally temples of the Muses, the Roman grottoes, formed of a rude Mosaic of pumice stones, for the purpose of giving them artificially an appearance of natural caverns and "Music"; while Mosaic itself is what was, in late Latin, called "opus Musivum" or artistic "pavimentum"; and that we use the word, not in its Latin form, but in its late Greek form—that is Mousaikos [an extension of Mousein, neuter of Mouseios, appertaining to the Muses, decorative]—is due to the revival of the art, from the 11th century in Europe, having been initiated not by the Italians, but by the Byzantine Greeks. As for the word "mosque," it is a comparatively modern corruption, through the Spanish and French, of Musjid; and undoubtedly the first musjid made by human hands for the use of the Arabs, was none other than the sajjadah, or prayer carpet; while before that thay found the house of God and gate of Heaven under any green tree in a desert place. Carpets, whether used for covering floors and walls, or as awnings, were also the original inspiration of the chromatic architectural decoration of ceilings, walls, and floors *; and the art of Mosaic began with the decoration of prepared roads and passages and floors; and hence the earliest designation of it among the Romans was "pavimentum." With them "pavimentum" (from pavio, pavivi, pavitum. "to tread down," "beat down," "ram down." and cf.: sterno, stravi, stratum, "to stew," "to level," "to stretch out," and stratura, "pavement," as we understand the word) was either of beaten and levelled lime, or similar material, left plain or decorated, or of beaten and levelled stone, brick, potsherd, or similar material, as glass, left plain or decorated. Under the former head they discriminated:—1, "p. arenatum," composed of pounded lime and sand; 2, "p, marmoratum," composed of lime pounded with marble or calc-spar; 3, "p. Græcanicum," composed of lime pounded with ashes and charcoal, to represent black marble; 4, a pavimentum, composed as No. 1 or 2, decorated with coloured designs applied to it while damp, and fixed by the gradual drying, and hardening of its surface, after the manner of what we call al fresco painting; 5, a similar stucco ["opus albarium"] to the already dried surface of which the colours are applied with a size, after the manner of what we call *tempera* ["distemper"] painting; 6, a similar stucco, on the already hardened surface of which the colours are applied with wax, and then burnt in with the actual cautery, 7, a similar stucco or plaster, levelled in two layers, the lower of some dark colour, and the upper white, the decorative design being etched through the white surface to the dark ground, after the manner of the work we call sgraffito. Of these paviments, Nos. 1,2 and 3 are commonly prepared in India to this day; No. 4, or, perhaps, 5, is illustrated by the pavement of the Megaron of Tiryns, dating from before the Trojan War, and decorated after the manner of the blue and white cross-striped cotton carpets [*dari*] of India; and No. 5 is certainly illustrated by the mural paintings of Pompeii. Of No. 6 there are no ancient examples extant, but it is beautifully illustrated by the "pavimentum encausticum" so widely used in Europe during the Middle Ages for architectural decoration: while the process followed in the preparation of these "encaustic tiles" was closely allied to the engobe [literally "stuffing"] process followed in the ornamentation of both ancient [Greek Lecythi] and modern pottery, in which the colours are worked into a "slip," or "slop," of fine clay and fixed at low temperatures. Both processes gradually pass into the process for the decoration of pottery by glazing, glassing, or enamelling, *i.e.*, by mixing such substances as tin, or lead, with such, subtances as salt, or flint, and developing and fixing the colours determined on by fusion and vitrification.
at high temperatures; and this last process connects earthern and porcelain wares with Mosaic proper. Of course none of the numbers from 1 to 5, inclusive, can be classed as Mosaics—which are inlaid, and artistic "pavimenta." The "pavimenta" of rammed, or otherwise inlaid stone or brick, or other similar materials known to the Romans, were as follows;—1,—"p; testaceum," composed of rammed potsherds; 2,—"p; lithostrotum" [i. e. "stone stratum," road," or "street"] laid with polygonal flags of silicious lava; 3,—"p; optostrotum "[i. e. "baked stratum"] laid with bricks, often set in imitation of the arrangement of the seed-like "grains" on a ear of wheat, ["opus spicatum"] or, as we say," herring bone" wise; 4,—"p; subtegulaneum" [i. e. "under the roof], the paved floor of a room, or indoor passage; 5,—"p: subdialium," an open air pavement, particularly on the flat roofs of houses, or on garden terraces 6,—"p: sectile" [i.e. "cut"] composed of different coloured marbles cut into regular forms,—favus or "honeycomb"; "trigonum or triangular"; scutula or "lonzenge"; and tessera, with its diminutive tessella or "cube"; and of abaculi, small tiles or dice [tesseræ] of glass stained of various colours, in imitation of precious stones; 7,—"p: tessellatum," or "tesseris stuctum," a sectile pavement of large lesseaæ: 8,—"p; vermiculatum" a sectile pavement of smaller tesseræ, arranged not in diapers, of geometrical figures, but so as to represent natural objects,—the "opus,"majus, being composed of larger tesseræ, the "opus medium" of smaller, and the "opus minus" of very minute and delicate tesseræ, like the spiculæ used in the "Roman" and "Venetian" mosaics of the present day; 9,—"p: scalpturatum," in which the marble was cut out in the shape of the figure intended to be represented, as in the "Florentine" [lavori di commesso] and Agra mosaics of to-day; and sometimes was further engraved after the manner of the triquetri marbles in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windser; and 10,—"p: Alexandrinum," "Alexandrinum opus," a variety of sectile pavement, of red and black marble inlaid in white marble, in elaborate geometrical figures.

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* The Greek for floor is dapedan, and this word is formed from dapis, tapis, or tapes, "a carpet."

a His General, Muhammed bin Kassim, over-ran Guzerat, A.D. 715-8.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTHA.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the Commons, said the negotiations with Botha had closed, and it was not intended to re-open them.

DEFEAT OF DELAREY'S FORCE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Lord Kitchener wires that Babington has defeated Delarey whose force numbered 1,500 strong to the South-West of Ventersdorp and captured 77 waggons, two fifteen pounders, six Maxims and one pom-pom, besides a quantity of ammunition and 140 prisoners.

Our losses were slight. Many Boers were killed and wounded.

THE TIENTSIN DISPUTE.

The statement made that Count Waldersee will arbitrate between Russia and Great Britain in the Tientsin dispute is confirmed.

AFFRAY AT TIENTSIN.

An affray took place last evening at Tientsin, two of the Welsh Fusiliers and one Victorian who were acting as Police were sabred and bayonetted.

The Germans were the chief culprits.

THE TIENTSIN CONCESSION.

Lord Cranborne replying to a question from Sir Charles Dilke in the Commons said that Lihung-chang had granted the Russians the concession at Tientsin, but he was not aware by what authority.

THE COMING BUDGET.

The Budget will be presented to Parliament on the 18th April.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AT MALTA

The "Ophir" arrived at Malta to-day.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall landed amid the usual salutes and in fine weather. The Royal Party then drove in state to the Palace Square where they witnessed a great march past of the Garrison and Sailors from the balcony.

The spectacle was a brilliant one and evoked much enthusiasm.

THE ABYSSINIANS AND THE MAD MULLAH.

A "Times" despatch from the Berbera states that the Abyssinian victory over the Mad Mullah reported in the message of the 11th instant is contradicted.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap, run this day:—

Little Eva	1
Alvescot	2
Lackford	3

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 25.

The City Line Steamer City of Lucknow left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 25.

The P. & O. Company's steamer s. s. "Arcadia arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 25.

The P. & O. Company's steamer s. s. Palawan arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, MAR. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon (Extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 25th Inst. via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. S. S. "Sydney" which left Bombay on Friday the 15th instant at 5 p. m. arrived at Suez on Monday the 25th Instant at 8 a. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 3 24-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	27 13-16

BOMBAY STEAMER LOST OFF MAURITIUS.

NOTHING further has been heard regarding the los of s.s. Taher, which was wrecked near Mauritius on the 21st instant. On inquiry with the owner, Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, we are given to understand that the chief officer, Mr. H.C. Anderson, and second Engineer, Mr. J. G. McKay, are amongst those lost. The following is the list of officers and crew that were on board, when the vessel left Bombay in December last:—J. F. Tyndall, (Commander) H. C. Anderson, 1st Mate, A. Sowden, 2nd Mate, J. W. Hacquoil, 3rd Mate, L. M. Pavan, 1st Engineer, J.G. McKay, 2nd Engineer, E. Startley, 4th Engineer, F. Standley, 5th Engineer, and seventy-five native crew.

MR. WEBB'S RETIREMENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Mazagon Police Court, after Mr. W. Webb disposed of the cases connected with the Municipal Health Department. Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, said as thi was the last occasion on which his worship took up the Health Department cases he would take the opportunity of thanking him for the kindness and courtesy which he had always extended to the Municipal officers in charge of the cases. The work of the Health Department had been greatly facilitated by the promt and impartial manner in which his Worship disposed of the cases, and both the public and the Municipality had every reason to feel satisfied with his decisions. He heartily wished that Mr. Webb would fully enjoy the rest which he had so well earned after a long and useful public service. His Worship thanked Mr. Leask for the kind way in which he had addressed him and remarked that he had always noticed with satisfaction that Municipal officers invariably tried to be fair to the public in conducting prosecutions.

TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP

THE final for the Challenge Cup was played at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday night between Messrs W. Reid & J. Brooks, the former winning by 6-2, 6-3.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The total subscribed to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund has reached twenty-five lakhs on the basis of one lakh as the maximum. Amongst the recent Bombay subscribers are:—Messrs. A. F. and J. F. Petit and Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, one thousand rupeees each.

THE SHELL EXPLOSION AT TRIMULGHERRY.

Of the eight men who were struck by the flying fragments of the exploded shells at Trimulgherry there is only one living—Sergeant Parry—and he is still in hospital, progressing slowly.

The marvel is that the accident was was not more serious, as at the time of the explosion there were numbers of live shells lying within a few feet of the spot where the explosion occurred. Had these shells gone off, the result would have been appalling, as there were a number of men engaged in the adjoining shed, which is only separated from the one that was wrecked by open arches.

No definite result has been arrived at as to the cause of the disaster, for all those who were said to be engaged in this work were killed, with the exception of one man, who is not in a state to furnish particulars.

Military regulations lay down that work of this kind should only be undertaken in a tent at a distance of not less than 200 yards from any Government building. In the present instance, says a correspondent, it was actually being carried out in the gun-park, and within a very short distance of a magazine.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Committee on the future equipment of Horse and Field Batteries has begun its sittings at home, and it is hoped they will come to some decision by the summer. Major-General Tyler, R. A., is an associate member of the Committee for India.

THE Colonel Commanding the District, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will be on Inspection duty as follows:—Leave Victoria Terminus by the 11-30 p.m. (local time) train on 27th instant, arrive Deolali 6-10 a.m. on the 28th idem, and take his Annual Inspection of the Deolali Depot the same date. Leave Deolali 3-45 a.m. 29th instant, and arrive Khandalla at 11-30 a.m. 29th idem, and take his Annual Inspection of the Khandalla Sanitarium the same date. Leave Khandalla 7-21 a.m., 30th instant, and arrive Victoria Terminus 10-30 a.m. Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Sinclair, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, the next Senior Officer in Garrison, will command the Garrison of Bombay during Colonel W. H. Riddell's absence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

ANNUAL SPORT.

SECOND DAY.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Sports annual race meeting was continued on the Oval track, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was again good and the entries fairly satisfactory. Some close finishes were witnessed, but the intervals between the several events were again somewhat long. Doherty, who won the Sharp Cup last year, again pulled off the event for this season, and took second place in five miles handicap, which latter race was won by Commissariatwalla. Appended are the results:—

QUARTER MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP. (Open to all comers).—1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; and 3rd prize, Rs. 15.

G. Hunter (15 yards)	1
T. Cuny (20 yards)	2
H. Hayes (25 yards)	3

Eight riders started, Taylor, one of the scratch men, coming to grief at the start through colliding with a civilian who had assisted to push off one of the other wheelmen. Cuny pulled up well in the straight and came in half a wheel behind Hunter. A good third. Time—37 2-5secs.

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP FOOT RACE. (Members of the B. V. Rifles).—1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd prize, Rs. 15; and 3rd prize, Rs. 10.

Cadet A. Gawthorne (scratch)	1
Vol. G. Speechly (6 yards)	2
Vol. R. McEvoy (8 yards)	3

Gawthorne, the scratch man, ran well and, overhauling all the other competitors, won by about five yards. The same distance separated the second and third men. Time—51 secs.

ONE MILE BICYCLE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP. (Members and honorary members).—1st prize, the "Sharp' Cup and gold medal; 2nd prize, silver medal with gold centre; and 3rd prize, silver medal.

H Doherty	1
S Taylor	2
H Hayes	3

F. W. Billeb was the only other starter, V. Bromley and G. Hunter whose names appeared on the programme not stripping for the race. Taylor made the pace for the first lap; Billeb then taking the lead for the second and third rounds. In the final lap the pace became faster and a good rece ensued. On the four riders entering the straight Doherty came in first about a length ahead of Taylor and again holds the cup, which he won last season for another year. Time—3mins.4.5secs.

220 YARDS HANDICAP FOOT RACE. (Cadet members of the B. V. Rifles).—1st prize, Rs. 15; 2nd prize, Rs. 10; and 3rd prize. Rs. 5

Cadet G Wilson (12 yards)	1
Cadet A Gawthorne (scratch)	2
Cadet T Nisson (5 yards)	3

The limit man made the running and won by three yards. Two yards between second and third, Time—25 1-2secs.

VICTORIA CROSS RACE (Bicycle). (Open to all comers).—1st prize, Rs. 15; 2nd prize, Rs. 10; and 3rd prize.. Rs. 5.

J H Downing	1
S Taylor	2
G Hunter	3

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

FINAL.

A Quinn	1
F H English	2
G Speechly	3

This was the second race for the final, in which the above three runners came in a dead heat on Monday. English took the lead, but was beaten on the post by Quinn, after a capital race.

FIVE MILES BICYCLE HANDICAP. (Open to all comers).—1st prize, Rs. 75; 2nd prize, Rs. 50; and 3rd prize, Rs. 20.

F J Commissariatwalla (350 yards)	1
H Doherty (scratch)	2
S Taylor (scratch)	3

F. W. Billeb (120 yards), V. Bromley (350 yards), R. M. Satin (350 yards), G. Hunter (350 yards), T. Cuny (400 yards), H. Hayes (420 yards), and R. C. Dickson (600 yards), also started, Commissariatwalla led for the last two miles, and rode a strong unpaced race, which he won by about half a lap. In the last mile Doherty, Taylor, Satin, Billeb, and Hunter rode in a pack till the last lap when they opened out, Doherty beating Taylor for second place by a wheel. Time—14mins 35-1-2secs.

ACCORDING to the official estimates some 2,040,000 acres have been placed under wheat in the Central Provinces this season. Before the fatal succession of bad seasons which lasted for six or seven years, the normal area devoted to wheat in the Central Provinces was four million of acres. The decennial average has since fallen to 3,280,652 acres, and this year's estimate, though 26 per cent. in advance of the area cropped last year, is 38 per cent below the average area placed under wheat during the past ten years. The recovery is most marked in Bilaspur, and in all the northern districts without exception there is a considerable improvement, but there is still much lost ground to be made good in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Chindwara, Saugor and Hoshangabad, the two last especially.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GOUPIL PICTURE EXHIBITION

THE RIVAL POETS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

THE spring exhibition of pictures at Goupil gallery, is refreshingly unacademic and well chosen. With the single exception of the large Troyon "A Normandy Fair," painted in 1859, which is below his best work, no painting is here shown of any one artist which does not worthily represent him. Especially may attention be called to the particularly fine examples of Monet, Monticelli, Corot, Jules Breton, and Jules Dupre. The English artist is sadly to seek on these walls. Mr. Clausen has two pictures, "The Barn" and "Hoeing Wheat," very typical of his style and work, while Mr. Peppercorn's "Mouth of the River," with its satisfying composition, its calm dignity, and its poetry makes us wish that our English school contained more painters like him. Mr. Mouncey, whose strong and masterful painting of "Kirkcudbrightshire Lane" forms such a striking feature in the anti-room, is a Scotsman; and Mr. Whister, whose exquisite little sea pieces alone should draw all picture-lovers to the gallery, is an American. The most notable work of an English artist, if we except a small woodland scene attributed to Gainsborough, is Sir Edwin Landseer's clever and spirited sketch on a large scale of "A Royal Babe—His Majesty King Edward VII., who is on the lap of his nurse or grandmother, toying with her watch.

There is only one picture by Claude Monet, but it is an expectionally good one. Nothing could be simpler than the composition; the cliff, the sea, the sand of the shore—these are all. The scheme of colour is kept low and in a harmony so delicate in its modulations that, as you look, the picture seems from time to time to increase and decrease in luminosity, as it would in nature when the sun's light waned or waxed. It may be said that so pale a sea never lapped so purple a shore even on the hottest of mid summer days; but the longer this picture is looked at the stronger grows the feeling not only that Monet did see such a colour-effect as this, but that any one else could see the same provided he went out to look for it and did not harden his heart against what he might now call an unnatural phenomenon. That it may be necessary to call on the inward eye to assist to outward is but another way of saying that the imagination is a potent interpreter of the beauties of nature. "The Normandy Peasant Girl," by Jules Breton, is another beautiful example of the artist's full power of painting and the intensity of his poetic vision. At first sight it seems to show the nave simplicity, rich colour and almost microscopic realism of the Pre Raphaelites, but on looking again, and this time with a closer and more minute attention, we only see that it is the attainment of result of all that the Pre-Raphaelite training, labour, perserverance, and love should have realised, but which it failed to do. Here all is painted with the freedom which comes from complete knowledge, painted with a sure brush which ignores details but comprehends them. Nothing is shirked; the modelling and drawing of the faggots of the grass of the mound on which the girl sits in her blue dress, a set-off in colour against the green of the grass behind, are admirable and inevitable.

Of the Whistlers it is enough to say that they, too are painted with full knowledge, but with the exquisite reticence which includes the essentials and yet leaves full play for the imagination. Below a large winter scene, cold and chilling as it should be by Jongkind there hangs what looks like a casket of brilliant enamels. It is Monticelli's "La Nymphe" and is worthy of all the enthusiasm lavished upon this painter. The glowing flesh-tints of the nymph stand out in strong contrast to the brilliant crimson robe which is falling off her shoulders to the ground while the evening sunlight pouring in among the dark trees of the background makes a most vivid and striking picture. There are, besides, landscapes by James and William Maris, two beautiful Corots, a particularly fine Dupre, some interesting paintings by Boubin, a romantic painting by Fitz Thaulow called "Moonlight Reflections," and a strong picture, called "A Ship in Danger," by Josef Israels, hung, most judiciously, very low down, so as to give full force to the figure of the horseman on the shore signalling to the ship to keep out at sea. It is indeed a highly interesting collection.

A newly revised and partly rewritten version of Mr. Edward German's two-act comic opera "The Rival Poets" was given at St. George's Hall by the members of Mr. Randegger's Royal Academy class. The music was partly composed by Mr. German about eighteen years ago, when he was a student at the Tenterden-street institution; but several numbers have been written quite recently, and, although not yet scored for orchestra, the opera as it now stands unquestionably possesses the elements of popularity. Mr. German's melodies are always fresh and graceful and harmonised with delightful elegance and it is more than ever clear that he was the right man to choose to complete Sir Arthur Sullivan's Savoy opera. The plot of "The Rival Poets" is not exactly strong, but it contains amusing material, and the dialogue might easily be worked up and a few more comic incidents introduced. The performance was conducted by Mr. Randegger, and the parts were creditably sustained by his pupils—Messrs. Philip Suckling, H. Bagnall, H. E. Butcher; and E. Torrence, Miss Katie Moss, and Mrs. Julia Franks. At the close Mr. Edward German had to respond to a hearty "call."

In an article on "The Drama in the English Provinces," which appears in the March number of "The Nineteenth Century," Mr. Henry Arthur Jones gives an amusing description of one of the old type of English provincial theatres which depended for their performances on a stock company. The sketch is based on the writer's recollections of a theatre in a Nothern manufacturing town at which he was a frequent spectator some thirty years since—the period of the transition from the stock company (not to be confounded with the old "circuits," still less with the strolling players contemptuously known as "barn stormers") to the organized travelling companies of these days. Though he extracts much fun out of the methods of these representatives of an old provincial tradition, and recognises the fact that the old provincial stock company must be acknowledged to be dead, Mr. Jones maintains that there are some reasons for regretting its fall and even for desiring its restoration, if that were possible. The system of organizing companies for long provincial tours with a successful play is, Mr. Jones considers, bad for the actor: it keeps him "wooden and inflexible, deadens his sense, his enthusiasm, and his talent, and leaves him an amateur at the end of his days."

Granted a good original London performance, the practice, we are told, is to pick out of some hundreds of untrained aspirants just those who have some little experience and natural capacity, and whose figure, manner, and general bearing most nearly agree with the respective characters of the play. "We then," says Mr. Jones, "set them to watch the London performance, and, as far as they can, to reproduce it." Mr. Jonse cites the case of a young man who took lessons for a year in elocution, and then obtained a part of three lines in a provincial company. This he played for a year, when he shifted and obtained another small part, which he is believed to be still playing. The remainder of Mr. Jones's article is occupied with a complaint that in England the drama only exists as the parasite and hanger-on of popular amusements, and a plea for a "school of public practice" for young actors in which the training of the pupil and the admission of the public—save to the better parts of the house—should be free.

Senor Manuel Garcia entered his 97th year, on March 17 and thus, as he still gives a few lessons, he must be by far the oldest practising professor of music in the world. This year he has deemed it advisable to spend a portion of the winter in the south, but he is still in excellent health, and there is every reason to hope that the veteran will attain his centenary. What his great age means may partly be realised by the facts that as a child he had to leave his native Spain owing to the advance of Wellington's army in the Peninsular War; and that it is 75 years since, as a singer, with his distinguished father and his sister Malibran, he first introduced Rossin's "Il Barbiere" to New York, then a comparatively small town, and so sincerely religious that the Saturday night representations of opera had to be abandoned because so few people would go to the theatre on the eve of the Sabbath. It seems a pity that Garcia never wrote his reminiscences, for he must have met most of the great musical men and women of the past century.

It is now considered doubtful whether M. do Reske will take part in the coming opera season. After singing sometimes three times a week at the opening of the New York season, his health has again temporarily failed. his place in Lohengrin and Die Meistersinger being taken by Herr Dippel, and in Ces Huguenots by M. Saleza. It is likely, indeed, that the Covent Garden repertory may this summer be more varied than usual, and several new vocalists will be tried. The engagement of Signor Tamagno has now been settled. Mdlle. Paquot will be among the new-comers, and among the artists to be heard are Mesdames Eames, Melba, Gadski, Ternina, Schumann-Heink, Maubourg, and possibly Calve, MM. Saleza, Dippel, Van Dyck, Isnardon and the usual number of baritones and basses. Before it is complete the list will however, be considerably added to. A Canadian tenor is, we hear, retained for Claudic in Stanford's "Much Ado About Nothing," which, it is hoped, will be heard in July; Mr. Bispham being Benedick and Mr. Ivor Foster Don Pedro. Although no doubt such a thing would be a startling novelty at the Royal Opera, the work may be performed in English.

An overture entitled "The Butterfly's Ball," composed by Dr. F. H. Cowen, was performed for the first time at the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert on March 7th. The nature of the music is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is one of those delicate, fairy-like pieces in the art of writing which Dr. Cowen has long been recognised as a master. The themes are distinguished by rare melodic charm, and the orchestration is replete with poetic fancy as well as exquisite finish of detail. Played with the utmost refinement by Mr. Wood's band, the overture at once made its mark, and was received with rapturous applause. The remainder of the programme was entirely familiar. Signor Busoni gave a brilliant performance of Weber's "Concertstuck." and Mme. Amy Sherwin sang with her accustomed success. At the Pipular Concert M. Ysaye led a quartet by Mozart and played a solo, but the principal feature of the afternoon was Mme. Liza Lehmann's song-cycle "In a Persian Garden," with Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, Mme. Marian M'Kenzie, Mr. Joseph O'Mara, and M. Denham Price as the soloists.

A notable addition to the collection of the Natural History Deparatment at South Kensington was made to-day, in the shape of the largest known elephant's tusk in the world, which has been purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum for £350. It weighs 228lb.; the length of the tusk along its outer curve is 10ft. 2in. and the circumference at the base 24 inches. The tusk was brought down to Zanzibar from the interior of the Africa, probably from the Congo State, and thence shipped to America only to be brought back to London to be placed in our national collection for all posterity. It should be noted, however, that this is the record tusk of the elephant, it is not so big as a splendid specimen of a mammoth's tusk from Eschscholtz Bay also in the Natural History Museum, which measures 12 ft 6in. along the curve while the cranium of the fossil elephant known to sciene as "elephas ganesa" probably the largest of all the fossil elephants known from the Simalik Hills in India, has tusks which measure 12ft 9in. in length.

An interesting illustration of the personal continuity if not of literature at least of literary association is furnished by the circumstance that Mr. George Croal, of Edinburgh, who had personal relations with Sir Walter Scott and who entered on his ninety-first year on Thursday last, is still vigorous and alert enough to give pleasant evidence of his mastery over the musical insruments to which he has professionally devoted his life. One of the most salient of Mr. Croal's earlier reminiscences is that of having been present at the historical dinner of the Theatrical Fund, which was held on the 23rd February, 1827, at which Sir Walter Scott first disrobed himself of the mantle of the "Great Unknown" whilst for ever retaining that of the Wizard of the North, and announced his identity with the author of "Waverley." It was in his capacity of youthful musician that Mr. Croal enjoyed the privilege, so exceptional for one of his years, of being present at the dinner, of which, seeing that his fellow-guests were persons of maturity and achieved position, it is nearly certain that he is the last and sole survivor. Mr. Croal's relations with Sir Walter Scott were not confined, however, to this single occasion, for at least one other instance of still more intimate association took place the following year at Abbotsford, where he ministered to Sir Walter Scott's delight by his deft and even then celebrated performance of Scottish airs.

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK BY KHOJA FANATICS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gulamali Mahomed, Noormahamed Alibhai, and Cooverji Rajan, were charged by Superintent Grennan with committing the murder of Hirji Alarakhia and Laljee Sajan on the 9th instant. There were further charges against the first accused of attempting to murder Kassum Nanji Miani and against the last two accused of attempting to murder Abdula Lalji by means of a dangerous weapon, to wit a clasp knife. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Brown of Messrs Crawford. Brown and Co., solicitors, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of relatives of the deceased Heerjee Alarakia and Lalji Sajan. Gungaram Vankat, Police Sepoy No. 484 B, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that on the 9th istant he was at the junction of Dongri and Chich-Bunder. On receiving certain information he went to the Pydhoni Road. On his way there he saw Policeman No. 585 B who had arrested the accused No. 2. The accused No. 3 was also creating disturbance near the firm of Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, and he had also a knife in his hand. The witness arrested the accused while a Purdeshi, named Bhusavan, took out the knife from the hand of the accused. The witness tied the accused No. 2 and 3 together with a handkerchief. In consequence of the information received the witness took the accused to Dr. Ezekil's dispensary. There he saw Lalji Sajan lying in a chair, who was bleediding. Then sepoy No. 1679 B came there and Lalji Sajan was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The prisoners were then taken to the Musjid Bunder Police Station. The accused No. 3 had also a penknife in his pocket. Both the knives were handed over to Police Constable Stenson.

Police Sepoys Nos. 585 and 1715 of B. Division gave corroborative evidence.

Police Constable Charles Stenson, doing duty in B. Division, examined by Nicholson, said that on the morning of the 9th instant he was at the Frere Road Police Station. In consequence of certain information the witness went to Samuel Street. There he saw Lalji Sajan in a Victoria carriage. Lalji Sajan was bleeding, and with him was the Police Sepoy No. 585 B. The Sepoy gave him two knives simillar to those before the Court. The carriage then drove on. Shortly afterwards he saw the accused. Police Sepoy 481 B. also gave him two knives taken from the accused. The knives were closed. Accused No. 3 was bleeding from a wound on his right hand. The witness asked the sepoys to take the accused to the Musjid Bunder Police station. The accussed Nos. 2 and 3 had caps and ordinary coats when they were arrested. No. 1 had a black coat.

Police Inspector Stanley 6 O'Kieffe, in charge of the Chucklas Section, said that on the 9th instant he received certain information in consequence of which he went to Khoja street. He saw the dead body of Hirji Alarakhia on the Tantanpura Road. On receiving further information, the witness went to the Musjid Bunder Station. There he saw accused Nos. 2 and 3 They were dressed in black coats. The witness took the two accused to the Goculdas Hospital, because he was informed that two Khojas who were seriously injured were taken to the Hospital. The accused No. 1 was in the Hospital. He was searched and a knife was found on him. There was also a petition in English in his pocket addressed to Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz. In the petition the accused had applied for the situation of a clerk.

Mahomed Somji, a broker in the firm of Rahimtula Dhunje at Tantanpura, said that he remembered the morning of the 9th March. On that morning he reached Rahimtulla's firm at 10 and sat there. He saw Hirji Alarakhia, the deceased, coming from the direction of the Israel's mosque. The three accused had caught hold of him, and the deceased was stabbed and fell on the road. The accused then ran away. The witness immediately went home.

The case was then adjourned till Saturday next.

As the "Pioneer" remarks the fact that the "Daily News" is the only paper of importance in England which has found fault with the terms offered to the Boer leaders is itself a pretty good indication that there is no reasonable fault to find with them. The "Daily News" under its new management set out with the avowed intention of advocating extreme pro-Boer views, and what it says in the present discussion will be said from the standpoint of a partisan pure and simple. Men, whether Boer or British, who are merely seeking the shortest road to the pacification of South Africa—will certainly not hold that terms offered by the Government err on the side of rigour.

BOMBAY LADIE'S BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Monday a lecture was given to the above Association by Mr. E. H. Aitken at the residence of Mr. Tata in the Esplanade, who kindly entertained the Company for the occasion. About sixty ladies were present. The subject of the lecture was "Shells."

The lecturer said that when he walked on the sea shore, strewn with countless shells of many forms and hues, he felt as if he was in a graveyard. Every one of those shells was a monument, telling of a being which had lived and died long ago. And each had an inscription (if you had skill to read it) which, unlike the inscriptions on human tombstones, was always true. The beings of which these shells told the story belonged to a division of the animal kingdom called by naturalists Mollusca, a name derived from a Latin word meaning "soft," because their bodies were soft and boneless, with no skeleton and no limbs. Being soft and also tasty, they were much esteemed for food, not only by the human race, but by animals of many kinds, and if they had been only clothed with hair like beasts, or with feathers like birds, it would have gone hard with them; but like the knights of old, they wore an armour which protected them in some measure. Their shells, in fact, though often spoken of as their houses, were rather their coats of mail. The common shells on the shore, he went on to say, belonged almost entirely to two subdivisions of the Mollusca, which had hard Greek titles, but of which he would speak by ther common English names, Univalves and Bivalves. The former had a shell composed of a single piece, while the shell of the latter consisted of two pieces connected at the back, like the boards of a book. The chief difference between the animals in these two divisions was that the univalves had a head, but the bivalves had none, and this the lecturer considered a very important difference indeed. Beginning whith bivalves, he said that, having no heads, nor eyes, nor ears, they lived a very humdrum life. They fed by causing a current owater to flow through them and arresting any particles of nourishment which it might contain. So their food came to them and they did not need to go in search of it. Some had the power of travelling slowly through the mud in which they lived, but others never moved, and some got firmly attached to the rocks on which they lay, as for example, oysters. The inner layer of many shells was composed of a substance commonly known as mother-o'-pearl, in which little nodules were sometimes formed, and these were pearls. Specimens were exhibited of shells lined with mother-o-pearl, and one was shown which, by long rolling on the sand of the shore, had got the whole of its outer coating rubbed off and looked at if made of burnished silver. There were also specimens of the real pearl oyster and of the "window oyster," in which small pearls are frequently found. A few of these minute jewels excited a good deal of interest not wholly scientific. The window oyster is so called because formerly, when glass was expensive, its shells were much used for glazing windows in Bombay, as they still are in Goa.

Going on to Univalves, the lecturer said that they were higher animals altogether and lived a more intelligent life, wandring about and seeking their food. Some were vegetarians, living on seaweeds, some consumed dead animal matter and were the scavengers of the sea, while others preyed on their own kind, especially on the helpless bicalves. They got at these by drilling a hole through their hard shells. A specimen was exhibited of a shell with a hole in its thickest part, as round and smooth as if a carpenter had drilled it. The lecturer went on to compare the forms of univalve shells, showing that, however they might seen to differ from each other, they all consisted essentially of a tube wider at one end than the other and usually closed at the narrow end. The tube was generally wound into a spiral, long or short with many whorls or few, but always symmetrical. During the season of the year when the shell was not growing, a thick lip was formed, in some kinds along the edge of the opening, and whe growth commenced again, this was left behind as a ridge. These ridges could be traced backwards and showed the number of seasons that the shell had lived. Sometimes, instead of a simple ridge, curious processes and "frills" were formed. It was the perfectly symmetrical disposition of these that gave to shells so much of theircharm. Some good people thought that God made beautiful things for man to admire, and some thought animals became beautiful by admiring each other, but neither view was tenable in thecase of h sheells, which intheir natural state have their beauty concealed by a rough brown skin and live buried in mud. It would be a nobler thought of God to conceive that he made things beautiful because he was God. He worked by certain laws and the harmony of the result was the meaning of beauty. The lecture concluded with a futile attempt to blow a conch shell. A wasp or ichneunon fly had perhaps stopped its passage with clay and made her nest inside.

The usual vote of thanks to the ever-popular lecturer was proposed by Mrs. Noel Paton, seconded by Mrs. Ratan Tata and cordially agreed to by the whole company present.

THE ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING CASE.

At the Thana Sessions Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge, Bhangoo Paloo Wagh, Dawoo Amboo, Ballo Kaloo, Lalloo Oomar, Pilloo Kala Kanade, and Palloo Chao Gannd, gangmen employed on the G. I. P. Railway were charged by Inspector Collett, under section 126 B. of the Railway Act, with endangering the public safety by removing a rail at mileage 69 between Kardi and Kassara with the object of wrecking a train under circumstances already published.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, barrisher-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bowen, solicitor, with Rao Bahadur R.E. Acharya, Public Prosecutor, Thana, conducted the case for the prosecution. Accused No. 3 (Laloo Omar) was defended charged by Messrs R. N. Thowsar and V. S. Bhagwat, pleaders. Mr. T. W. Pearson, District Engineer, watched the case for the Railway authorities.

The following jury was empanelled:—

Mr. A. F. Gonsalves, (Foreman).
Mr. P. D Cunha.
Mr. R. F. Pereira.
Mr. Keshav Kashinath.
Mr. Mahadeo Ganesh Kulkerni.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Jardine explained the section under which the accused were charged. He said that there were two points necessary to establish the charge. This was firstly the removal of the rail itself which was unlawful, and secondly whether the act was done with the intent or knowledge to endanger the safety of passengers. The case divided itself into two issues. In regard to one of them there could be no doubt whatever, and this was that a rail had been removed. The second point was whether the act was done with intent to endanger the safety of passengers. Mr. Jardine explained how the prosecution became aware that a plot was hatched by Baloo and an arrangement made to meet in the Pimpla field. Bhangoo Palloo, who turned King's evidence had divulged the whole of the plot. He explained how the rail had first been turned over and how the first train providentially passed over it. Then came the engine which was derailed, owing to the perpetrators having subsequently removed the rail altogether from its original position.

The judge and jury then inspected the rail which had been removed and was placed outside the court.

Counsel continuing said it was impossible in a case like this to bring direct evidence, which, if done in a case of a secret plot like this, would tend more to weaken than to strengthen the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Burjorji Nasabhoy, the driver of the engine that got derailed, the first witness in the case, said he had been in the service of the company for over 21 years. He described the manner in which his engine got derailed.

After the accident witness ran back to the Kardi Station and had messages despatched to all concerned. He left his fireman, Namia, in charge of the engine. On the following night his engine was re-railed. He saw the marks on the side of the removed rail which showed that a train had passed over it before his engine got derailed. Mr. Nolan, Permanent Way Inspector, and Mr. Scott, station master of Kalyan, came on the scene shortly after the accident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thowsar, witness said that on the morning after the accident when he examined the removed rail, he concluded from the marks of the flange of wheels on its side that a train had passed over it before his engine. As an experienced driver he would say that if an engine passed over a line placed sideways the driver of the engine of that train would feel a shock.

Re-examined, witness said he first noticed the mark of the wheel flags on the side of the line which was removed when he went to the spot on the morning after the accident.

Namiya Kalya, the agwala of the derailed engine, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness. While he was sitting on the derailed engine alone he heard a man speaking under a bridge near the spot. He mentioned this fact to Mr. Nolan, the Permanent Way Inspector of Igatpure.

Cross-examined, witness said it was 20 minutes after he heard the voices that his driver returned from Kardi. Some gangmen also come there and he mentioned to them also that he heard the voice. No one went to the spot from where the voice came.

In answer to questions put by the judge, witness said it was a middling voice he had heard. He could neither see any figure nor understand what was being said.

Some further evidence was recorded, and the case was adjourned.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

A GENERAL PARDON.

It will be remembered that when Peking fell into the hands of the Allies in August last, large numbers of prisoners confined in the Board of Punishment's goal broke prison and escaped from Peking. Amongst these were the Reformer Hsu Chih-ching, sentenced by the Empress Dowager to perpetual imprisonment soon after her coup d'etat in September, 1898; a Censor named Hsi Ch'ing-yun, sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in 1899 for alleged frauds while connected with the Anglo-Italian Syndicate, but actually done almost to death by the Reactionists for his Reform tendencies; Kung Chao yu, who had been lying under sentence of decapitation at the autumn assizes ever since 1895 for cowardice and desertion of his post while Civil Commandant of Port Arthur, at the time that port was threatened by the Japanese War of 1894-5, and which eventually led to the fall of the place into the hands of the Japanese troops. Dispatches have now been received that the friends of the above named ex-officials have succeeded in obtaining a general pardon from the Throne and, in consequence, the warrants that were some time ago issued by the Board of Punishments for their recapture have been recalled and cancelled.

PEACE FOR CHINA.

It is stated in local mandarin circles that H. E. Sheng received on Tuesday a special telegram from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at Peking informing him that peace was within measurable distance of accomplishment.

THE NEW IMPERIAL GUARDS.

The "Supao" states that the local mandarins have received information from Chinanfu to the effect that Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai of Shantung had selected six of his best-drilled battalions, numbering 3,000 men for the Emperor's new body guards, who are to escort the Court from Hsian to Peking and remain in the Capital and that these troops are to be commanded by General Mei who guarded the frontiers of Shantung last summer so well from the inroads of the fleeing Boxers coming from Peking and Tientsin after the defeat by the Alies.

THE CHIEF CULPRIT.

responsible for the murder of the missionaries in Chuchou last July, namely, Pao Tsu-ling, alias Pao Ho-nien, Taotai of Chuchou at the time, according to reliable news from Hangchow, has now taken advantage of the respite given him and the news of the death of General Yu Chunming of the Chuchou circuit whose troops aided the local militia in murdering their foreign victims, and is drawing up a "memorial of defence" in his prison for presentation to his superior officers, throwing all the blame of the massacres on the lately deceased General.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CHINESE MINISTERSHIP TO COREA.

With reference to the return to Peking recently, in obedience to instructions from Li Hung-chang, of Hsu Shou-p'eng, Chinese Minister to the Court of Seoul, Corea, to aid the Peace Commissioners in their work, thereby leaving the post of Chinese Minister to Corea vacant, it is now reported in mandarin circles that two candidates of Taotai rank are trying for the post, namely, Shen Tunho, lately restored to his original rank with the addition of a red button of the 2nd brevet grade, and Li Cheng-ping, who has been to Europe and America and a protege of Viceroy Liu K'un-yi.

A REBELLION IN KANSU.

The "Supao" hears that a Boxer Chief named Li Lai-chung, a native of Shansi, and a protege of Prince Tuan and Tung Fu-hsiang, has rebelled and is only a short distance from Lanchou, capital of Kansu, with some 5,000 men with hostile purpose. This Li Lai-chung, we learn from elsewhere, kept quietly in Shansi while Tung Fu-hsiang still held office, but as soon as Tung was cashired and had returned to Ninhsia, Li at once set up the flag of rebellion and his purpose is doubtless to join forces with Prince Tuan and Tung Fu-hsiang who, it appears certain, will resist by force of arms their arrest

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE EXECUTION OF THE NOTORIOUS YU HSIEN,

A Hsian telegram to the local mandarins states that Ho Fu-k'un, acting Viceroy of the Shen-Kan provinces, has telegraphed to the Empress Dowager informing her that Yu Hsien, the condemned ex-Governor of Shansi, had arrived on the 22nd Febuary at Lanchou, on his way to his place of exile in Kashgaria, and was summarily decapitated the same day.

MORE GUILTY OFFICIALS.

The "Universal Gazette" hears that among the names of additional officials whose punishment is also demanded by the Foreign Powers are the following notorious officials, who doubtless fully deserve punishment for their well-known Reactionst propensities, namely, Hsi Liang, Governor of Shansi Lu Ch'uanlin, Grand Councillor; and two notorious proteges of Yung Lu whose names and unsavoury reputations and bigoted actions have already many a time been recorded in these columns since the coup d'etat of 1898, that is to say Yu Ch'eng-ke, lately prefect of Szenglu, Kuangsi, now in mourning retirement at his home in Anhui, and Yang Ch'ung-yi, an ex-Censor, who is now in Shanghai, said to have been sent by Yung Lu to spy out for Reformers.

NATIVE OPINION OF YUNG LU.

In its leading article the "Universal Gazette" points out Yung Lu's crimes in connection with the Boxer troubles, and expresses its great surprise that so notorious a culprit has thus far concealed his crimes from the foreign Powers and escaped the punishment he deserves. Yung Lu's crimes are, in its opinion, even greater than those of Prince Tuan and Kang Yi. It was through Yung Lu's advice that the munitions of war were purchased and stored at Tientsin prior to the outbreak of the trouble. He was also the man who repeatedly sent out orders, during March and April last, to the Directors of the East Arsenal at Tientsin, that an abundant supply of cartridges and gun-powder be manufactured with all haste; who transferred Tung Fu-hsiang's troops to Peking; and who, as Generalissimo of the Chinese Army, assigned the military officers their respective duties and supplied them with ammunition during the siege of the Legations. In a word, Yung Lu was the chief cause of the Boxer trouble. The coup d'etat of 1898 was planned and brought about by him, and but for that unhappy affair the recent troubles would never have taken place.

HESITATION.

It appears that peace is still uncertain in the minds of the Chinese merchants of Tientsin—who of course control the trade of Chihli and most of the North-western provinces—and they seem to be hesitating about importing goods into port by the first flight of steamers from Shanghai upon the opening of navigation in the Peiho river. Telegrams from Tientsin merchants have been atriving directed to most of the large hongs here, during the last three days, advising them not to send any goods up North until further notice, as "there is suspicion that the present policy of the Chinese Government may be changed for the worse."

THE FATE OF PRINCE CHUANG.

According to latest advises from the North, it still seems uncertain whether Prince Chuang has committed suicide or not, although the Chinese Government is trying hard to make people believe that he died at about the same time as Ying Nien, Chao Shu-ch iao and and Yu Hsien. The mandarins say that Prince Chuang had refuge in the prefectural city of Puchou, Shansi, since his flight from Peking last summer; hence he was easily arrested and made to commit suicide. There are others, however, who say just as strongly and confidently that Prince Chuang followed Prince Tuan to Ninghsia and that if there was anyone who gave himself out as Prince Chuang, the same must have been a bogus Prince.

THE EXECUTION IN THE NORTH-WEST,

The same paper states that when Yung Ning, Chao Shu-ch ,iao Prince Chuang, and Tu Hsien were executed or committed suicide, the Chinese officials invited missionaries resident on the spot, namely in Hsian Shensi province, Puchou, Shansi province, and Lanchou, Kansu province, to witness the execution of these guilty officials, so that there be no cause for suspicion in the furure. As there are no missionaries in Puchou, where the prefect was a violent Boxer, the death of Prince Chuang may well be doubted in the absence of witnesses.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER HESITATES.

The Reactionists at Hsian, according to the latest telegraphic advices from that city, are doing their hardest to influence the Empress Dowager to prevent the Emperor from going back to Peking. One of their latest bogies to frighten the Empress Dowager is that Peking is now divided up amongst the Allies, who exercise jurisdiction over various parts of the capital to the exclusion of all native mandarins sed the Sacred "Forbidden City", is now made a public thoroughfare for the footsteps of the vulgar and profane; the city walls are being torn down and roads madethrough them connecting with the streets of the suburbs, thereby making the Imperial capital perfectly defenceless to outside aggression, while the fortifications, surrounding the Foreign Legations and their garrisons will stand as a perpetual menace against the peace and safety of the reigning Emperor who is thus always at their mercy. It is stated that, owing to this, the Empress Dowager is now manifesting considerable reluctance to return to Peking.

GOVERNOR YUAN SHIH-KAI,

according to the "Universal Gazette," has telegraphed to Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, of Nanking, asking the latter not to condemn entirely the provincial examinations for the M.A. or "Chujen" degree, but to adopt a moderate course in sending advice on Reform to the Emperor, in accordance with an Imperial Edict of February last. Yuan Shih-kai further said that in dealing with the above examinations Viceroy Liu should join in suggesting that at these provincial competitions one-half of the candidates should be examined on new Reforms and the other half on the usual old lines.

CHANG YEN-MAO,

ex-Director-General of Northern Railways, arrived here from the North on the 2nd inst, and is at present staying at the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s head office.

SUPPLIES FOR TUNG FU-HSIANG.

A Hsian dispatch states that, owing to a demand from Tung Fu-hsiang for money and food for his troops in Kansu, the Grand Secretaries Yung Lu and Lu Ch'un-lin have been very busy of late in forwarding syces and rice to Kansu. Further that owing to the famine and distress in Shensi, etc., it was most difficult to fill Tung Fu-hsiang's orders in consequence of which the two Grand Secretaries had to use their private funds for the purpose.

DISSATISFACTION.

Private dispatches from Hsian state that the Grand Secretary Yung Lu's recent desertion of the Reactionist party and his new role as a "moderate Reformer" (sic) have greatly angered all who were his tools during the fighting inside and outside Peking last summer. It is said that if Yung Lu had stood by his colours, some of the punishments administered to the culprits such as Ying Nien and Chao Shuchiao, and the degradation and dismissal from the public service of Tung Fu-hsiang would never have happened. The wrath of Tung Fu-hsiang when he found himself deserted by his patron who had taken so much trouble and used such heavy bribes to get him, Tung Fu-hsiang, from Kansu to Peking to fight Foreign, "Barbarians," is said to have been most violent. As soon as General Tung Fu-hsiang had received the Imperial decree cashiering him and dismissing him from his post as Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu, he cried out treachery, violently calling out that he and his friends had been sold by Yung Lu to the Foreigners at Peking. Tung Fuhsiang then ordered the great war drums to be beaten, assembling his troops from their camps, and ordered preparations to be made for a return to Hsian to obtain the heads of Yung Lu and his fellow conspirators, after which he (Tung Fu-hsiang) said he would proclaim a general rebellion and invite all patriots to join him, etc. After much persuation by his officers and also by some of the high officials at Lanchou—where Tung and his personal troops then happened to be encamped—General Tung gradually calmed down, for the nonce; but those who know the man declare that Tung Fu-hsiang will never forget the treachery of Yung Lu to his Kansu tools. The projected march back to Hsian was then suspended and Tung and his men went north-westward next morning instead, word being forwarded to Ninghsia to Prince Tuan to meet Tung at a certain place outside the city of Ninghsia on a certain date.—*N. C. Herald.*

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA, 1901.

1st Race.—For Club yachts "steered by ladies." The yachts to be steered by ladies throughout the race except between the warning and starting guns. No balloon canvas allowed. To start with time in hand, first yacht at 4-30 p. m. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize—a piece of jewellery valne Rs. 50.

Course No. 18, viz., from Committee Vessel round a Markboat moored 2·5 miles to leeward, bearing about S.60 degrees E., and back to Committee Vessel. Length of course 5 miles.

Out of seven entries for this race six boats started, Pixie got off first followed by Isca Melody, Nantal, Stila and Forella. The wind was light to moderate from W. N. W. The several yachts rounded the outer mark in the order they started and stood up the harbour on the port tack. Isca here overhauded Pixie and Melody was coming on fast behind. Pixie, Isca and Melody stood further up the harbour than Nanta, Stella and Forella and when they put about to fetch home Isca was leading, with Melody only about 100 yards behind. Then came a very interesting contest. Melody was steadily overhauling Isca and it was just a question whether the latter boat could reach home in time to save defeat. Till the last moment it looked as if she were going to succeed, when just at the flagship melody established her overlap, her bowsprit first covering Isca's counter.

In rounding the flagship to cross the line Isca had to give her rival room and taking advantage of her good luck, Melody shot round and won by half a length. It was a very close thing between them and the respective ladies steering deserve much credit for the excellent manner in which they handled their boats at such close quarters. Forella crossed the line about a minute afterwards with Nanta, Stella and Pixie close behind.

The following is the handicap allowances and result of the race.

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	Steered by.	H'cap. Allows M.	S.
Forella	Cutter	Mr C T R Scovell	Mrs Curtbush		
Turquoise	Lug	Mr F Tebbs		2	30
Stella	Yawl	Col H W Boyd, I M S	Miss Steele	3	00
Nanta	Lug	Mr G T W Olver	Mrs Goode	4	35
Melody	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth	Mrs Macbeth.	5	90
Isca	Cutter	Mr J P Chrystal	Miss Reynolds.	8	00
Pixie	Sloop	Mr E R Smetham	Miss MThacker	12	00

TIME OF ARRIVAL.

	H.	M.	S.
Forella	5	28	1
Turquoise	Did not start		
Stella	5	30	41
Nanta	5	30	4
Melody	5	27	24
Isca	5	27	37
Pixie	5	30	47

2nd Race—For Club "Tomtit" class boats "steered by ladies." The boats to be steered by ladies throughout the race, except between the warning and starting guns. No balloon canvas allowed. To start at 4-55 p.m. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize—a piece of jewellery valne Rs. 50.

Course No. 18. viz., from Committee Vessel round a Markboat (leaving it to port) moored 1 mile to leeward, bearing about S 60 deg. E, and back to Committee Vessel. "Twice round Distance. 4 miles.

In this race Titmouse and Meg had the race practically to themselves as Clutha got. rather left out while Tomtit did not start. Mrs. Hopkins in the Titmouse succeeded in bringing her boat in first out, but was hard pressed by Meg which was only 23 seconds behind.

The following are the actual results.

Boats.	Colour of H. ll.	Owner.	Steered by
Titmouse	Varnish	Mr R H H Hopkins	Mrs Hopkins.
Meg	Varnish	Mr C H Byrne	Mrs Byrne.
Clutha	Red	Capt G Lamb, I M S.	Mrs Baker.
Tomtit	Grey	Dr F M Gibson	Mrs Paton.

TIME OF ARRIVAL.

	H.	M.	S.
Titmouse	5	58	26
Meg	5	58	43
Clutha	6	3	46
Tomtit	Did not start		

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	6	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	18	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	16	14	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	19	52
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	30	8	22
G Mahim and Worli	21	17	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	30
Total	129	101	246
Total plague deaths to date.	91,365	76 122	
Same date last year	95	107	355

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,949 as against 2492 during the previous week. Of the total number 886 died of plague and four of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 1,203 and three respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,364, while that of plague was 648.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

There were 7 attacks and 7 deaths recorded from Plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Monday.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FAMINE DURBAR AT DELHI.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Sir W. M. Young at the Delhi Durbar :—

During the last two months the death of the Queen Empress has occupied our thoughts almost to the exclusion of any other public event. I should not have summoned a Durbar before the time of mourning for that irreparable loss had expired, for any ordinary purpose. But the object for which we are assembled to-day is no ordinary one, nor does it seem incongruous to give some prominence to it, even under the shadow of the national bereavement. Twice in the last five years has famine visited this Province, and both times it has fallen most heavily on the Districts of the Delhi Division and on the Hissar District in particular. The famine of 1896-97 was preceded by the failure of 3 harvests. For the next two crops after the famine a good harvest was reaped, then came first a year of famine. Thus the people of the famine districts were reduced and enfeebled by a succession of adversities. Just three years ago I had to review the history of the earlier famine, and now again the reports of a still more severe visitation of famine are before me, and will shortly be reviewed. I shall not attempt here to recapitulate the course of events but I will mention one or two facts which will recall to your minds the suffering of the people and the magnitude of the task which devolved upon the Government and its officers.

More than half of the total Kharif crop of 1899 failed, taking the Province as a whole. On unirrigated lands two-thirds failed. In the Hissar District there were 13 lakhs 37 thousand of unirrigated acres sown; of these 13 lakhs 23 thousand acres failed. The Rabi crop of 1900 was the worst on record.

THE MATURED AREA

was only 70 per cent. of the average of the previous 10 years. The matured area of unirregated crop was only 36 per cent. of the average of similar crops for the same period. These are the figures for the Province. In the famine Districts the results were far more disastrous. The heavens were sealed—the earth was iron, or a sea of sand, and the people impoverished by their previous reverses, and hopeless of nature relenting flocked to the Government works. The maximum number of persons relieved during the famine of 1895 was 129,000. During the recent famine it amounted to 242,755 of these 161,561 were in the Hissar District, a number almost exactly double of the maximum of 1896-97. The number of units relieved in this District in the former famine was 122 lakhs, this time it was 329 lakhs. In Roktak it was 16 1-2 lakhs in 1896-97 and 43 lakhs in the recent famine In proportion as the distress was deeper the task of alleviating it was greater. The works were maintained during a period of 13 months as beginning from September 1899. Thus they extended throughout the hot weather, in a portion of the Province where the climatic conditions during that season are probably as severe as in any other part of India. During the year 1899 the health of the Province generally and of the famine Districts in particular was remarkably good. But, owing to the debilitation produced by scarcity, fever and disease claimed many victims during the year 1900. In Hissar where the famine was most severe the number of deaths was nearly three times the average number; and in Rohtak it was twice the average. Cholera, small-pox and a specially fatal form of fever carried off a large number. In advocating the formation of a famine fund in December 1899 I explained that the policy of Government was not to allow a single soul to die of starvation,—and that, so far as was possible it assumed responsibility for carrying out this policy. This pledge has been fulfilled. No one, save a few of the unknown fugitives from Rajputana who perished by the road sides, has died for want of food, but thousands have died from inability to take the food set before them or from

AILMENTS DUE TO SUFFERING AND PRIVATION.

Throughout the recent famine prices never rose so high as in 1896-97. I thankfully recognize the fact due to the partiality of the famine and especially to good harvests in the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, and on the canal irrigated tracts in the Punjab. What the Punjab Canals did for this famine may be realised from the fact that between June 1899 and October 1900 the grain exported from the Gujaranwala and Jhang Districts, where the Chenab Colony lies, was more than that imported into the famine districts of Hissar and Rahtak. Wheat rose as high as 9 seers per rupee but only in a few districts and for a short period. As a rule its selling price was from 10 to 12 seers. But for this, the numbers on relief wosks would have been much larger, the expense to Government would have been far greater and the strain upon Government and the people would have been less supportable. As it was the famine cost the Government 47 1-4 lakhs of rupees in actual cost of relief works, of which nearly 30 lakhs were spent in the Hissar District alone. In addition to this the Government suspended 43 lakhs of Khalsa revenue and 4 1-2 lakhs Jagir revenue, whereby the jagirdars were made to share the troubles of the famine. And apart from this the Government has advanced 20 lakhs of rupees to enable the impoverished agriculturists to make a first start when the season improved. The favourable conditions under which this amount was advanced by the Government of India have greatly strengthand the hands of the Local Government, and enabled it to meet satisfactorily the deep need of the people. Owing to this generous policy it seems probable that the recent famine has not added materially to the indebtedness of people and while gentle treatment in regard to the sums due to Government will be absolutely necessary, it may be hoped that improved seasons will enable the people to discharge their obligations, and thus vindicate their self respect by so doing.

Although the price of grain did not rise so high as in 1896-97, the recent famine was in one respect more disastrous than the earlier one. The famine of 1899-1900.

A FODDER FAMINE.

and the loss of cattle was enormous. Here again the Government stepped in and did what it could. The Government Rakhs were thrown open and grazing and browzing freely permitted. Lopping of trees in rakhs and canal and road avenues was also permitted, that the starving herds might be kept alive. But thousands perished. Numbers were sold for a song, numbers more were killed and eaten by those to whom it was lawful, and in 9 Districts of the Province 11 1-4 lakhs of animals are said to have been lost to the agriculturists. It will take many years to replace this serious inroad upon the resources of the country. I have said enough to recall to your minds the distressful time through which we have passed, which seems like an evil dream now that, through the goodness of God, we have the promise of an abundant harvest. My object in recalling these painful memories on this occasion is not to draw lessons for the future. That will be done at leisure with due regard to the history and importance of the subject. My remarks on this occasion will be directed to the participators in the great engagement, those who have suffered, and those who have helped the sufferers. There are not many of the former those who have suffered, here with us to-day, but they were impressed by the measures taken for their preservation in 1896 97 and they are more impressed now with the benevolent intention of the British Government. This is well, and, let me add, such gratitude is appreciated and valued. No servant of the Government can be indifferent to the affection of the people, indeed, we know that the Head of the Government our King Emperor, following on the steps of his august and beloved mother, accounts it the richest jewel in his Crown.

And now I come to the pleasing duty of acknowledging the services of those who have worked in this famine. First I must refer to Mr Fanshawe to whom I am shortly to have the pleasure of presenting the Order of the Star of India, conferred upon him by Her late Majesty in recognition not of his famine work alone, but of the long and laudable service which preceded it. I have had frequently to acknowledge his untiring energy, the soundness of judgment and the readiness of resource shown by him as Commissioner of this Division during the famine, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my thanks to him personally in public. Another officer to whose zeal and ability we are greatly indebted for the successful issue of

OUR STRUGGLE WITH THE FAMINE

is no longer in this country with us, I allude to Colonel S. L. Jacob, R. E., who, before his retirement, received the order of the Indian Empire as a reward for long and approved service terminating with his work in connection with this famine. I must also refer to Mr. J. M. Campion, who has succeeded Colonel Jacob as Chief Engineer of the Province, having officiated for him at the commencement of the famine and who in the interval was most energetic in the discharge of his duties as Superintending Engineer of the Famine Circle. My acknowledgments are specially due to the Deputy Commissioners of the four districts most severely affected by the famine—Hissar where the struggle was hardest, was fortunate in having as its Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Humphreys. His name will long be remembered in connection with this famine. Captain Burlton also had arduous work and displayed similar admirable qualities in contending with the Rohtak famine. Captain Lowis did hard and good work in Karnal and Nawab Muhammad Afsal Khan held charge of the famine administration in Gurgaon with success. Time will not permit me to name all the officers whose efforts I wish to acknowledge, and the only others I will mention are those to whom Iam to have the pleasure of presenting Kaisar-i-Hind medals. These are, besides Mr. Humphreys who has already been mentioned and who receives the gold medal, Mr. A. E. Orr, Executive Engineer, Hissar, Captain R. L. Morris 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Malik Talib Mehndi Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Macgregor, District Engineer, Gurgaon, Munshi Mehtab-uddin, Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Munshi Badri Pershad, Tahsildar, who have all been awarded silver medals. I have only named a few, but I am not unmindful of the many who worked devotedly and courageously, and in some cases gratuitously, to preserve life and diminish the tale of misery. Some even laid down their lives in the struggle I may mention Munshi Jiwan Kishor, Tahsildar, who, had he lived, would have received some distinction for his services.

Here, in Delhi, where private charity contributed more than Rs. 37,000 to the Famine Charitable Fund—a larger sum than was collected in any other single district—it is appropriate to say a few words in acknowledgment of the manner in which that fund was managed in the Punjab. I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. D. P. Masson for the figures I am about to quote. The total sum subscribed in the Province was Rs. 2,68,800, and an additional sum of Rs. 11,25,000 was allotted by the Central Committee of the Fund at Calcutta, making a total of nearly 14 lakhs. Ultimately a sum of 12 1-2 lakhs was found sufficient for the wants of the Province, and the balance was returned to the Central Committee. The

CHARITABLE FUND WAS DEVOTED TO FOUR OBJECTS.

The first, the provision of food and clothing for the weak, supplementary to Government relief called for a comparatively small expenditure of Rs. 30,800 in the Punjab. The second, the maintenance of orphans was sufficiently met by an allotment of Rs. 20,900 to various orphanages. The third object, the maintenance of the respectable poor, required a larger contribution, and Rs. 91,500 were spent under this head, chiefly in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Karinal. But by far the most important object in the Punjab for the expenditure of the money subscribed by the charitable was the fourth, namely, the restoration of the destitute to their former condition. The sums distributed under this head amounted to Rs. 11,08,500. Nearly half of this naturally went to the most severely afflicted district Hissar and the districts receiving the next largest grants were Rohtak, Jhelum (in which the cattle mortality was as great as in any of the district of the Delhi Division) Karnal, Gurgaon, Gujrat and Shahpur. The distribution of these large sums, and of Government advances for the purchase of seed and cattle was made under the personal supervision of the Deputy Commissioners, who also decided, in accordance with principles determined by the Executive Committee of the Fund in consultation with Government, which of the recipients should have gifts from the Fund and lorns from Government respectively. The subscribers to the Charitable Fund have, I am sure, cause to be satisfied with the apportionment of their charity, and with the gratitude with which it has been received by the distressed. And as Vice President of the Fund in this Province, I may be permitted to express, on behalf of the subscribers to the Fund, our acknowledgments to Mr. D. P. Masson, C. I. E., who, as President of the Executive Committee, has devoted much labour and much time to the good work; to Mr. E. B. Francis, who, though retired from the I. C. S., devoted several months of his well earned leisure to the discharge of the duties of Secretary to the Committee; and to Mr. M. L. Waring, I. C. S., who, at first Joint Secretary with Mr. Francis, has latterly been the sole Secretary to the Committee.

His Honour then proceeded to distribute the honours and khillats.

ARSENICAL BEER.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire, among other matters, into the cases of arsenical beer poisoning in Lancashire and elsewhere, recommenced its sittings at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on March 1. Lord Kelvin was the presiding Commissioner.

Dr. James Niven, Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, was the first witness called. He said that from answers received by him from medical practitioners in response to inquiries, it was inferred that not less than 1,000 cases had occurred. It was in his opinion safe to infer that not less than 2,000 cases had been seen by medical men within the last seven months. It was probable that taking the year 1900 as a whole this number had been exceeded, as he was informed that cases of the same character had been observed before the recent outbreak, though not in such numbers. The exceptional sickness and deaths noted had, so far as he had ascertained, been confined to adults. Children had entirely escaped. This went far to exclude sweets, jams, bread &c., as sources of arsenical poisoning. There was apparently a possibility that it might have occurred in mineral waters. Unfortunately this probability did not occur to him at an early period, and he had no evidence showing that arsenical poisoning from this cause had occurred Eighty-one samples of beer had been examined by him, and of these 27 had been found to contain arsenic and it was evident that the large amounts of arsenic found in samples of beer taken about November 20 and onwards could only have been derived from arsenical glucose and inverts. The arsenicu acid was introduced into the glucose in the process of conversion from starch by the use of contaminated sulphuric acid and info the invert sugar in the same way. He could say that the amounts of arsenicus acid found in malt could not have produced the results observed. It was not certain, however, that a slow process of poisoning might not result from the amount of arsenic found to be present in malt. In the case of malts the contamination was due to the deposit of arsenicous acid from the fumes given off by burning coke or anthracite, as it passed up through the grain in the process of kiln drying. Hops scarcely needed to be considered as, by themselves, an important factor in rendering beer arsenical, though they and other brewing substances, besides malts and sugars, might be capable of occasionally containing an amount of arsenic which might naturally increase the deleterious quality of beer which contained arsenic derived from brewing sugars or malt.

Touching the question as to what extent had the exceptional illness been due to poisoning by arsenic, Dr. Niven said there could be practically no doubt that it had been almost entirely caused by it. His suggestions were that manufacturers of foods and drinks, in the preparations of which chemicals were, employed, should be required by law to have drintep in clear characters on any orders sent to the vendor of such chemicals, the words. "To be used in the manufacture of food or drinks" as the case might be. The words foods or drinks to include materials intended for immediate consumption, as well as materials such as brewers' sugars. That persons suplying chemicals should be required by law to affix a printed statement of their purpose; that malt and hops and other materials used in brewing should not be contaminated with arsenic; and that it was desirable that the Food and Drugs Acts should be amended so as to insure that in case of any deleterious confamination occurring in beer or stout, it might be possible to trace the source of the contamination, and to ensure the destruction of the deleterious article.

In answer to Lord Kelvin, witness said a good many edical men did not answer the inquiries made of em probably because of overwork, and not because hey did not desire to give their experience.

CASTOR-OIL FOR MOSQUITOES.

Consul Plumacher writes to the "Medical Record" of "New York," that the "revinus communis, or castor-oil plant, is so distasteful to the mosquito that "it will remain neither about premises where these trees are planted, nor in apartments where the cut branches, leaves, and seeds have been exposed. Even in cold climates it is said that plants, four or five feet in height, can be raised from the castor seeds, and under favourable con ditions will grow is great profusion.

This fact is so well known in Egypt that it is a common sight to see the tree planted around a house in places where the mosquito is numerous. It is said that beneath the leaves of the ricinus there is a poison that is fatal to the mos-quito, but curiously even in rooms where the plant is kept dead mosquitoes are not found. Some ten years ago a visitor at the Empress Hotel, Cawnpore, found his bedroom, and particularly the bathroom, so filled with mosquitoes that it was impossible to sit in the rooms, and even when a wet towel was pinned to the punkha, they rendered sleep impossible. The vititor then sent his servant for fifty leaves of the ricinus, which he placed about the room, and within two hours the mosquitoes had disappeared. Later on the same gentlemen kept eight small castor trees in pots, which he put in turns in his house, to drive out the pest. It is possible that certain of the small leaved variety have not the same property as the others, for all experimenters do not agree on the efficacy of the ricinus as a remedy. There is here an opportunity for further research with caged mosquitoes which might be kept in near proximity to the leaf. It might then be possible to find the difference of effect, if any, between the leaves of different plants of the same family, and also between the effect of the upper and the under sides of the leaf. It may be that the castor has an odour which, although imperceptible to human beings, is repugnant to the mosquito, and it is also possible that the offensive principle, whatever it may be, is capable of extraction and independent use.—"Indian Textile Journal."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ART OF MOSAIC.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Gradually the term of lithostrotum came to signify among the Romans exclusively what they later understood by opus Musivum, or Mosaic proper; thus Pliny xxxvi, to (6025);—"Pavimenta originem apud Græcos habent elaborate arte, picturæ ratione, donec lithostrota [i.e., Mosaics] expulere eam "[B ; xxxvi., 42 (21), and xxxv. 1 (1), Of course, as Mr. Hayler points out, "Pavimentum". in all its varieites was known long before the times of the Greeks and Romans. Beside the ancient Egyptian examples of it cited by Mr. Hayler, there is the example provided by the processional pavement of the god Marduck, recently discovered in Babylon by D. Koldeway, composed of large flags of limestone intersected by small quarrels of red breccia, each bearing the name of Nebuchadnezzar. In the palaces of Nineveh we find floors of beaten earth, and of lime plaster, as in India, and of brick, and also of limestone flags, varied on the thresholds by door sills of alabaster, carved with designs identical with those still to be seen on Indian carpets; and the jambs and lintels of the doors decorated with cones of terra cotta, glazed in various colours on the flat ends and fixed by the pointed ends in plaster, in such a manner as to produce a great variety of gay and geometrical patterns. In the Bible, in the account (Esther i. 6) of the six months feasting given by Ahasuerus Xerxes to arrange for the third invasion we are told that the gold and silver beds in the palace of Susban were stood upon a pavement of red prophyry and blue lapis lazulite and white [? alabaster], and black marble. The "Alexadrinum opus" of the 3rd and 4th centuries, A.D., was the direct forerunner of the characteritric so-called "Arabesque work"* of the Saracens. They had indeed from the first used glazed tiles for the decoration of the exterious and interiors of their houses; and the art of these tiles had come down to them in an unbroken tradition from ancient Egypt, Babylonia Assyria, and Persia. But the manufacture of glazed tiles had fallen into comparative neglect throughout Anterior Asia for some time before the rise of the Saracen power, and it was the conquests of Chingiz Khan, A.D. 1218—26, which would appear to have revived it throughout all the countries of Islam,† this revival originating probably in China, which, with Southern India, continues to the present day, to be a rich reserve of the decorative arts of Chaldæa and Babylonia.

That the art of true Mosaic work was derived by the Saracens directly, from the Greeks of Alexandria and Constantinople is proved by the Caliph Walid applying to it the term *sfefysa.*‡ This is the Greek *psephesis* [from *psephos* "a pebble," and compare *psephetos* "inlaid with tesseræ," and *psephotetes* "a worker in Mosaic]; and that the *jsefysa* of Walid was glass Mosaic may be inferred absolutely from the decoration of the contemporary Greek churches of St. Sophia, at Constantinople and Salonica, and the round temples at Salonica and Ravenna. The revival of Mosaic work in India under the Mo(n)gul Emperors was due partly, to still surviving Saracenic influences, but chiefly to the influence of the Italian artists, who during their magnificent reigns, were attracted to India. The Italians of the Renaissance developed two forms of Mosaic, the Mosaic of the modern Romans, the "opus minus vermiculatum" of the ancient Romans, and the Mosaic of the modern Florentines, the "pavimentum scalpturatum" of the ancient Romans. It was the latter Mosaic, in *pietra dura*, that the Italians used in the decoration of the Taj at Agra, and which has ever since survived there as a local art, with a character of its own, at once racy of the soil, and of high artistic merit. About sixty years ago the manufacture of it was greatly stimulated by the exertions of Dr. T. Murray, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal. When I wrote my "Handbook to the British Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1878," the leading Musivarii [not Tessellarii] at Agra, were two Hindus, named Natu and Parusram.—Sir George Birdwood in the Journal of the Society of Arts.

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* To this day the "Arabesque" embroidery of Cairo is all done by Greeks!

b Compare the footnote, vol i. pp 287-8. of Sir Walter Armstrong's translation of Perrot and Chipieze's "History of Ar in Chaldæa and Assyria"; Chapman and Hall., 1884.

† The ordinary present names in Persia, Syria, and Egypt of Mosaic work are "mussi" and "musavi" and also "khatmi" ‡ ring work" "seal work" (and "Tarsi." But the last term is strictly applicable only to inlays of wood. It means the work, or style, of Tars and is the Tarsia, Intarsia or Tarsitura of the Italians who during the 14th and 15th centuries through the Venetians derived this beautiful art of surface decoration for furniture from Persia. Originally Tarsia was of ebony ivory [sometimes stained green] and brass or pewter wire inlaid in wood in geometrical patterns only as in the "Shirazi boxes" and the Bombay boxes of the present day. (See my Memo; Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Vol VII 1861-3) But in Europe Tarsia now includes inlays of all sorts of stained woods representing buildings figures land scapes sometimes enclosed within a geomatically designed bordering, as on the covers of "Sorrento boxes" Certosina so named after the celebrated Carthusian monastry between Milan the Grand and "learned Pavia" where it was first employed in the decoration of the choir, is an ennobled variety of Tarsia, in which ivory is inlaid in solid wood—cypress, or walnut, or ebony. In the Tarsia, which takes the name of Reisener, exquisite wreaths of flowers are set on plain surfaces of wood, or within pannels bounded by diapers, or lines, of quiet colours. In the costly Tarsia named after Boule, thin brass, with sometimes ivory and enamelled metals, is inlaid in tortoiseshell. Parquetry is Tarsia used for flooring: and Marquetry, literally "marked," "diversified," "variegated," work, is synonymous with Tarsia, in the original sense of that term, and includes all varieties and applications of wood inlay. When Tarsia or Marquetry is combined with Mosaic work, as in the Florentine furniture ornamented with the so-called "Mosaic in high relief"—which is really minor sculpture—it becomes difficult to define between them; but the limits of Mosaic proper are sufficiently indicated by its earlier Græco-Latin name, "lithostroton," and earlier Greek name, "psephosis." Mosaic is "artistic" "stone (and glass) inlay," and all wood inlay is Tarsi, Tarsia, or Marquetry. The Greeks and Romans practised the art of wood inlay at least in the form of simple veneers; but they had apparently no name for either marquetry or veneering. [Compare Pliny, xvi, 83, 84 (43)].

B Some of the forms of Roman "pavimenta" are difficul to distinguish from masonry. In the nomenclature of the latter art, "opus incertum" was built up of rough stones "opus reticulatum ("dictyothecon of Greeks") of diamond-shaped stones; and "opus spicatum" of bricks arranged "herring-bone" wise, as seen in the walls of Pevensey Castle.

THE BUDGET

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes :—India has ever been a land of surprises and the Budget which has just been presented to the Council is one more example of the truth of this statement. It is a Budget full of incalculable losses and unexpected gains and yet rarely in recent years has the market evinced so little curiosity or speculation as to its contents. It is an interesting document containing one or two novelties. This is not the place to attempt a detailed criticism, and I shall therefore confine myself to one or two points that present more than ordinary interest to the market. These points are naturally to be found in the remarks of the Financial Member and are contained in the section devoted to economic progress, in itself an entire novelty in the Budget and one which most people will probably agree is decidedly a step in the right direction. To take a minor point first. The figures given in paragraph 123 of the exports of coal, viz, 222,380 tons in 1897 and 490, 490 tons in 1900 do not appear correct, and certainly do not agree with those given in the report of the Committee that has been enquiring into the working of the Port Trust. Presumably the figures quoted above from the Financial Member's statement refer to the exports of coal to foreign ports only in which case, the correct figures are 205,145 tons in 1897-98 and 303,982 tons in 1899-1900. One of the more important points, however, is the line of argument pursued in paragraphs 47, 48 and 49 in which Sir Edward Law defends the policy of the Govenment in respect of the balances, kept during the busy season with the Presidency Banks. In his anxiety to show that these have always been comparatively large he is tilting at a windmill. The complaint has been not that they are not comparatively large, but that the balances are not appreciably greater in the busy months than during the slack season, and that what is needed is an addition to those balances at the time when the trade demand and the Government Balances are concurrently at their maximum point. But the portion of the Budget contained in paragraphs 129-134 is that which will arrest most attention and probably provoke not a little discussion, if merely on the ground of the novelty of the conclusions. Briefly the argument that is brought forward is that the connection between the rate of interest and the volume of trade is much less close than is commonly supposed, and while the contention that, low average of interest in India would afford no inducement to capital to seek investment there is undoubtedly sound, the general theorem that the rate of discount has been more dependent on speculation and the nervous apprehensions of traders than on the real requirements of trade is likely to be strongly challenged. Summing the Budget up as a whole the impression seems to be that if it is not brilliant it is decidedly sound, and the tactful way in which the Financial Member has handled the shortcomings in his predecessor's confident prophecies will command the admiration of those who are accustomed to defer their prophecies till after the event.

AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIANS AND CHINESE OFFICIALS.

Our correspondent writing from Moukden on February 9th states that all the high officials of that place, namely the Governor-general, Governor, the Presidents of the Five Boards, the Literary Chancellor, etc., have been in the city for about two months, some more, some less, hungrily waiting in lodgings for the opportunity to resume their fat positions, but the Russians, beyond treating them with perfect courtesy, have taken little notice of their presence and have gone on resolutely with their own business. They have had a very hard job in pacifying the province, and they deserve all credit for the way in which they have succeeded. But, notwithstanding all their heroic efforts, the greater part of the country is still very much devastated, and it is difficult to look happily towards the new year (Chinese) that is coming. Practically the whole country is at the mercy of the robbers, and being, for the most part, the only ones who possess firearms they have become bold beyond all bounds and no road and district is safe.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES

are committed; men are scorched even to death in order to extract from them a confession of the whereabouts of their money, even when they have none, and women too are not exempt from the same torture, and when money is scarce and demands insatiable (when are they not ?) young married women and grown up girls are carried off as legitimate booty. This form of "loot" has been very common during the past six months. The whole country is groaning under the severity of this terrible scourge and no relief seems at hand.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S "PALACE"

was vacated by the Russian Staff a few days ago, and and I see the Dragon has again been hoisted over its gate, and the Governor-General is to return from Port Arthur either to-day or to-morrow, but his resumption of office, should that be allowed him, can make little difference in the general aspect of affairs. Practically he has neither soldiers nor weapons. All the Yamens are still

OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

and from the large stock of fuel and fodder now being laid in, evacuation cannot be accomplished or contemplated within the next month at any rate. Sometime ago there was amongst the people a wide desire for a reversion of the old regime, but now there is a very real dread that the withdrawal of the Russians will be the

OPPORTUNITY FOR ANARCHY

far more serious than we have yet experienced. I feel that I must take this opportunity for saying that the Russians high and low, especially high, have treated Britishers in Manchuria with great courtesy and kindness. Certain compliance with formalities is unavoidable under military occupation, but even when challenged by sentries with fixed bayonets, in regions where we used to do as we liked, one constantly feels thankful for the large measure of freedom that is courteously granted to us simply because we are Britishers. There is practically no restraint put upon our actions and the word "Anglisky" carried you anywhere. In all this dreaful hubbub.

THE WOMEN OF MANCHURIA

have suffered severely. Sometime ago I saw a huge pit ten feet underground sunk by the villegers in order to provide a refuge for their women. It was capable of containing forty, young and old. It had a small trap-door which could be dropped and secreted at the approach of danger. But no air or light could enter except by this door. "Celestial Empire."

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Our Rajkot correspondent say :—It is said that a grand scheme is at present under contemplation of Government, it being proposed to appoint a Commissioner on a high salary of Rs. 3500 or 4000, in which case judicial appeals against the decisions of the local tribunals will lie to the Bombay High Court and direct communication will be established with the Imperial Government in political matters.

It is likely that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi will return from Europe within 20 days.

Mr. Ladhabhai Damodar, State Vakil, Gondal, died last week. The deceased was about 50 years old.

Rao Bahadur Sewailal Govindram, Dewan, Dhrangadhra State, shortly gives up his present appointment and may revert to his original appointment of Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. John Dias, Karabhari, Bujana State, who has been ill has returned to Bujana.

During the absence on seck leave, of Mr. Somchand Velji, Mr. Albert Dias is appointed Manager of Bagasra.

The Thakore of the fourth class state of Muli having nearly attained majority will be shortly invested with the powers of his State,

Khan Bahadur Sorabshah, manager, Rajkote States returns from leave and takes charge on or about the 9th proximo.

The Raj Saheb of Wankaner who has been to Shahpura in Meywar on a visit to his father-in-law's family with the Rani Saheb is expected to return very shortly. In his Highness's absence the State has been in charge of Mr. H. B. Kotak, Deputy Karbhari, a gentleman of considerable ability and high repute, who has discharged the onerous duties with great credit.

LORD AVEBURY ON "THE HABITS OF ANTS."

A lecture on "The Habits of Ants" was delivered at the Morby-hall, 26, George-street, Hanover square, by Lord Avebury. The chair was occupied by Lord Kinhaird. Lord Avebury began by describing his method of observation. He had been able to make the ants he had kept in captivity so comfortable that they lived as nearly as possible under natural conditions. Their life was much longer than had been supposed. He had kept many for several years and two queens reached the age of 15 years. They were by far the oldest insects on record. Ants watched over their young with a care and tenderness which, he said, not even our ablest nurses could excel. We sometimes thought that quarrels were inevitable. Ants set us a good example. No one had ever seen a dispute between two ants belonging to the same nest; yet they were very brave and defended their homes if need arose. Unlike the socalled higher animals they never turned on a weak or wounded companion. One of his ants came into the world a cripple, but was carefully tended and fed by companions for months. All the ants of a community knew one another, but they would not tolerate a stranger, even of the same species, in the nest. It had been suggested that they recognized one another by a sort of pass-word, but this was not the case. He had made 50 ants quite drunk and incapable and had then put them near a nest to which 25 of them belonged. These 25 were carried back into the nest, where, no doubt they slept off the effects of their involuntary debauch; the other 25 were thrown into the moat which surrounded the ants' park. Sone species kept slaves and one species had even lost the instinct of feeding, and would starve by themselves even if provided with food. They would, however, live for weeks, if they had a slave for an hour a day to feed and clean them. Their instincts, though so wonderful, were very limited, but yet when one watched ants building their nests, feeding their young, defending their homes making roads, tending their domestic animals and in some cases their slaves, it was difficult to suppose that they were mere unconscious automats, and though their mental powers were no doubt greatly inferior to ours, the difference was probably not as much in kind as in degree.

HIGH COURT CRITICISM OF THE POLICE.

At the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday, in dismissing an appeal preferred by one Salim Paramanick, who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Bogra for being concerned in the murder of two villagers, Mr. Justice Amir Ali, sitting with Mr. Justice Pratt, made the following remarks on the District Police :—"The fact that the other persons concerned in the crime have escaped their just punishment is, in our opinion, due to the police. There seems to have been no endeavour made to trace the movements of the men who were accused, or to place them in such positions as would enable the officers to find out the connection of the different accused with each other, We know that the police in this country, generally speaking, do not possess the detective faculty. So long as they can obtain a confession, and, if there are a number of accused, turn the person confessing into an approver, they seem satisfied with the result. It is not for this Court to teach the police how to do their work. But we cannot help observing that in any other, civilised country without any resort to ill-treatment or oppression, effective steps would have been taken, in the course of the investigation, or during the enquiry before the committing magistrate, to bring home the crime to the other perpetrators."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Here, as the conversation began to soar dangerously high, we Stuccovians turn hastily to less exalted but safer themes. "Will there be Drawing-rooms after Easter ?" "Well, I have a cousin in the Lord Chamberlain's office who said he should't be surprised if there were." She had them, I believe; but then it was only an uncle, and makes such a difference." "Well, I don't mean to go this year anyhow. I shall wait till my girl comes out. Dear Lady Farringford offers to present her, and of course it would much be cheaper—only one train instead of two—but I really think I must make an effort and go. It will be such a happiness to see the dear child and the King together." "Will he kiss her?" "Well, that's what I want to know. Lady Le Draughte says she was kissed by King William." "Really! I always knew she must be rather old, but had no idea she remembered William the Third." "William the Fourth, mamma; how can you be so absurd ?" "Well, I said William the Fourth, didn't I? And in those days they had Drawing-rooms in the evening. George the Fourth did—or was it George the third ?" "How much nicer that must have been! I wonder if the new King will go back to them ? What do you think, dear dear Lady Farringford ? You understand these things so well." "Well, some of the women would be very thankful for the change, I know that. Those made-up complexions, like Mrs. Bounderley's, look terrible in the daylight."—From "A Londoner's Log-book," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for March.

The Rev, Prebendary Sidebotham, who has just died as vicar of Aymestrey, Herefordshire, well preserved the secret of his editorship for many years. He once went so far, in that inimitable "Preface" which graced the goodly tome so necessary to people needing clerical information, as to say that he was a country clergyman, and that it was no use critics and advisers calling at the office in London in order to see him, and all the letters he sent out on "Crockford" business were posted in town. But of late years Mr. Sidebotham's identity had become known to not a few presons, and (perhaps in consequence) the annual introduction has been less "spicy" than it had been before about 1891. The editor of a diocesan calendar, who once got into an acrimonious discussion about some information as to certain clergymen's degrees, took the bull by the horns and addressed himself direct to Mr. Sidebotham at his West-country retreat. The latter than cried "Peccavi."

A correspondent writes: "No one can be more opposed to the South African war than myself, but certainly the German protests against its purpose and conduct are Pecksniffery out-Pecksniffed. In 1870-1, was a single voice raised amongst the wholesale burning of Chateaudun, the inhabitants being compelled, with pistols at their throats, to fire their own dwellings; the pillage of Avallon in mid-winter, the residents being stripped of bedding and blankets; the despatch of hostages to remote regions of North Germany; the shooting of private persons guilty of protest; the bombardment of Paris; finally, the annexation of Alsace and two-thirds of Lorraine ?

"In their masterly novel 'Troncons du Glaive,' which is in reality a faithful record of the war, the broshers Marguerite," our correspondent goes on to say, "write regarding the bombardment of Paris: "The saddest part of the matter is (the words are put into the mouth of a Parisian whilst the bombs are making havoc of hospitals, churches, and museums that not only military calculation dictates these outrages; it is the will of an entire people. From Berlin, from Stuttgart, from Munich, from Dresden, from all Germany has arisen the cry—Why delay the bombardment of Paris ? Here is a cultured nation, a nation of thinkers, scientists, and from professor to peasant, from the yonng girl to the grandmother, one desire actuates all—to see a rival nation laid low, annihilated ! It is earnestly to be hoped that this work will soon appear in a German translation. Perhaps it will remind our dearly-beloved Teuton cousins of a certain proverb about living in glass houses and a certain text about the mote in thy brother's eye. To myself, a pro-Boer, this righteous indignation of Germany is positively sickening."

Mr. MacCarthy O'Moore has gathered stories from many sources which he has made into a little book, "The Romance of the Boer War: Humours and Chivalry of the Campaign" (Stock). Most of the persons concerned think by this time, we imagine, that there is precious little romance about the war, but that by the way. In the course of the terrible march of the Irish Fusiliers from Dundee to Ladysmith the men were much fatigued owing to the rough journey. One man in particular stumbled along as if walking in his sleep. An officer passed. "Sir," said Michael, what country is this we're marching over ? "The Natal tableland, my man," was the reply. "Begorra, sir," said Michael, "I think the tables turned upside down, and were walking over the legs of it?"

Captain Cecil Gaunt, son of Judge Gaunt, of Melbourne, was the only fighting man from that Antipodean city who went through the siege of Ladysmith Some of his reflections in a letter to his father throw interesting side-lights on the extremities to which the commissariat department was reduced. For instance "Sieges aren't amusing neither are they healthy, and when it comes to one biscuit and a little bit of horseflesh per diem they are not even filling. However, one made weird discoveries as to what are possible eatables when the men classed violet powder pudding" and 'common starch' as sweets.

The subject of rapidity in marching has attracted a good deal of attention in the present war. The old days, when armies fought in a courteous and laisurely manner through the summer months, and went comfortably into winter quarters as the long nights and short days drew on, have vanished for ever. Lord Roberts had his tribute from the "man in the street" when London was rejoicing over one of his victories, the illustration admirably hitting off the veteran Field-Marshal's sesies of sudden jumps from Capetown to Pretoria: Oh it's just like Bobs; he's a blooming kangaroo!

Mr. Michael Davitt took home some curious stories of General De Wet, with whom he discussed the conduct of the war. De Wet spoke well of the British soldiers, yet not so well of our generals and officers. But one compliment he did pay. After hearing many caustic opinions, Mr Davitt asked him what he thought of General French. "Ah," said De Wet, with a change of tone, "he is the one Boer general in the British Army." This, of course, was some months ago. We do not imagine that De Wet has had any cause to change his opinion since.

The decision of the War Office to send nearly a thousand Volunteer cylists to the front is a striking instance of prejudice overcome. Fifteen years ago the idea of a military cyclist was treated with mild derision. Now, however, there are from 10,000 to 15,000 Volunteer cyclists in this country; at the beginning of 1898 they only numbered 3,400. It is interesting to notice that other countries are beginning to regard the bicycle as a serious item in modern warfare. The French Minister of War has decided that two companies of regular soldier cyclists shall be formed,

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America, the land of trusts, and corners, and combinations, has turned her attention lately (according to "Brooklyn Life") to a hitherto neglected industry, that in Arctic dogs. If the North Pole is to be discovered at all, thinks the 'cute Yankee, it can only be done by the strict application of business principles and so the Ziegler-Baldwin expedition, which is "scheduled" to start from New York next summer, is arranging all preliminaries with exemplary thoroughness. Not only has the strongest whaling vessel in the Dundee fleet been purchased outright, and a staunch ship chartered for equipment and provisions, but the market in Arctic dogs has been practically cornered—some four hundred of these animals having been purchased, as well as fifteen Arctic ponies. It is Mr. Ziegler's firm determination that the United State shall be the first nation to float its flag over the North Pole, if money and energy can bring about this result.

The War Office has been much to the front lately. Here is an amusing story relating to it from the "Journal of Education." A successful operation was performed on a sergeant in South Africa who had been wounded in the head. The surgeon who performed the operation subsequently recognised his patient walking in Pall Mall und congratulatad him on his recovery. "I've got that portion of your brain that I removed preserved in spirits; and if you like I'll give it to you as a curiosity. "Thank ee kindly," sir, but I've nouse for it now : you see, I'm employed at the War Office."

In the Official Parliamentary Debates of Hansard for February 19, just issued, the observations made in the Irish language by Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M. P. are printed in Gaelic characters. This is the first occasion in which the Gaelic characters have been used in the official report of Parliamantary proceedings, a matrix of the type having been supplied by a Dublin newspaper.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Charlotte M. Yonge, novelist, who died on Monday was the only daughter of the late Mr. W. C. Yonge, of Otterburn, Hants, and first became known to fame as the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." That popular story was followed by "The Daisy Chain." "Heartsease," "Magnum Bonum," "Nuttie's Father," and a remarkably long list of other novels and stories for the young, many of them imbued with strong High Church feeling. One of her latest books. "The Release," was an addition to a very charming series of old-world tales with an historical background, of which the most notable are, "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," "The Prince and the Page," "Stray Pearls," and "Unknown to History." Miss Yonge was also the author of several works of biography, among them a "Life of Bishop Patteson," and her contributions to educational literature include "Landmarks of History," "The Kings of England," "Stories from the History of Many Countries, "and numerous other volumes. She edited the "Monthly Packet," for many years.

Mr. George Meredith's new volume of poems is to be called "A Reading of Life." after the first poem in it. This appeared in the "Monthly Review," and belongs to a series on the same note, which will be found in the book. As now definitely arranged, it will appear here and in America in a month's time.

The great Norwegian poet, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, who is at present being lionised by artistic Paris, has just finished a new drama, "Laboremus," on which he has been at work for several years. During the spring it will be published by the Danish firm which has the honour of publishing the works of Ibsen, Lie, Strindberg Drachman, and Georg Drandes. Eventually we may see the drama in English, for Bjornson's writings have a following here.

A posthumous volume by Mr. Grant Allen will this spring be published by his relative, Mr. Grant Richards. It is entitled "Country and Town in England," and is, no doubt, a series of those rambling papers in which Mr. Grant Allen was often at his best. No man knew nature and the country more intimately, and yet towns and town life were not a subject alien to his mind. His friend, Professor York Powell, has written an introduction to the volume.

A case which may interest literary people is coming on for trial in the King's Bench within the next few days It is an action brought by an author against a well-known firm of London publishers. The complaint is understood to be this—that a novel was not issued on the date named in the agreement. Accordingly damages are claimed presumably on the ground that its "market" thereby suffered. Various people prominent in the book world are expected to give evidence in the case.

More love letters! They are by the lady who signs herself "George Egerton," and were, it would appear, written a while ago. Nay, more, they were accepted by a publisher, and might have been out before the ones whose authorship now makes mystery so needlessly, since no mystery remains. "George Egerton" calls her volume "Rosa Amorosa," and gives it the subtitle "The Love-Letters of a Woman." By the way, Mrs. Clairmonte, who is "George Egerton," is now staying in Norway.

No man, as we have long been told, can be a hero to his valet. But he may be to his literary assistant, his private secretary, his reporter. These offices Mr. Albert Dawson has filled towards Dr. Joseph Parker. Necessarily they are high qualifications when it comes to be a question of a biography of the famous preacher. Mr. Dawson, drawing upon the knowledge which has accumulated with him, has written such a popular life. The standpoint is independent, and we are assured that Dr. Parker has not seen a line of the book. Perhaps he may when Messrs. Partridge publish it.

The Benedictine Monk-Pope Gregory the Great wrote about St. Benedict, the founder of the Order and of monasticism in the West. The volume is a classic of the Roman Church, and has been translated from the Latin into various languages. Messrs. Kegan Paul are about to publish an English illustrated edition with the title "The Little Flowers of St. Benet." It is a reprint of a translation made in the seventeenth century, when such books had especial vogue. The pictures for the edition have been done by Mr. Paul Woodroffe, who illustrated the companion volume "Little Flowers of St. Francis."

Messrs. Hutchinson are just about to publish Mr. John A. Steuart's new novel, "The Eternal Quest." It is a romance with "a love interest," as booksellers say to bookbuyers, and a military background. The hero is the son of a retired Anglo-Indian General, the heroine the daughter of an old Army chaplain. The General and the chaplain are enjoying their rest after worthy careers. This restful state is disturbed by the falling in love of their young folk. They had, by a system of give and take, come to agree upon everything but that. The events which follow are Mr. Steuart's novel. There is a hope among publishers that the early summer may be a "good novel-reading season."

Mr. Murray is publishing this month a volume dealing with the growth of Greater Britain. It is compiled and edited by Miss Elizabeth Lee, who has been a contributor to the "National Dictionary of Biography." Meant, in the main, to be a school reader, it is arranged on rather novel lines. The story of Greater Britain is, by means of extracts, told in the words of the navigators, explorers, and statesmen who have built it up. The selections range from the works of Sir Walter Raleigh to the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield, and include yet more recent authorities. There is a literary introduction, weaving the threads together, and there are biographical and historical notes.

A little anthology of the poets of the Southern States of America in about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The compiler, Mr. W. L. Weber, says that limited as was the literary expression of the Old South, it has not, as a whole, had adequate attention. The average English reader will turn over this list of poets without meeting many familiar names. It suggests once more that the great singers of America have been Northerners. The one name in the list that is universally known is that of Edgar Allan Poe, who came of Southern people. Tho others would be called "minor poets,' but among them is Mr. E. Coate Pinkey, who has this distinction—he persuaded a lady to marry him after he had addressed a Serenade to her.

Mr. Carruthers Gould and Mr. Harold Begbie are joining forces once more in a book to be called "Great Men."—The final volumes of Mr. Justin McCarthy's history of the four Georges and of William IV. will be published by Messrs. Chatto on the 21st inst. —The biography of Mr. Childers is to be issued next week by Mr. Murray. The question of Army reform comes a good deal into it. —A volume on Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is to be added to Partridge's New Century Leaders Series. The writer of it is Mr. W. Francis Aitken.—The work by the late Mr. Frederic W. H. Myers on "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death" will make two volumes Messrs. Longman hope to publish it during the spring

Professor Saintsbury has finished the volume on the Earlier Renaissance period of literature which he is contributing to Blackwood's series. Of this series he is editor. An exhaustive work on "The British Thoroughbred Horse, his History and Breeding," is announced by Mr. Richards. The writer is Mr. W. Allison, the well-known sporting journalist. The Rev. Leighton Pullan, of Oxford, is the author of a volume which Messrs, Rivington are to publish on the Books of the New Testament. It is an introduction to the New Testament, largar than a mere handbook. Messrs. Rivington also publish the book by Mr. Sparrow Simpson, announced here the other day. Professor Allan Menzies, of St. Andrews, is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan a historico-critical commentary on the Gospel of St. Mark.

Mr. Vizetelly's name has hitherto been connected so closely with that of M. Zola that we should have expected a very different story from him. In this new work "A Path of Thorns." the scene is of course laid in France, under the rule of Napoleon III. That is a matter of course. But we have here no "theme" such as runs through M. Zola's books; there is no question of tracing hereditary instincts through several generations of a family, or of apologising for the grandson's tendency to drink by the fact that his maternal grandfather was a publican. Everything is plain and straightforward. A wicked woman's vengeance is the key to the story which is put into the mouth of a young French girl, who, ignorant of her father and losing her mother, has taken refuge in and been brought up by a sisterhood. Despite its length, the book maintains its interest throughout; and it is a good example of the type of novel that depends for its interest on a plain yet attractive plot. Without exaggerating its merits, we can recommend it to all who care for a book of the sort and have some hours to while away.

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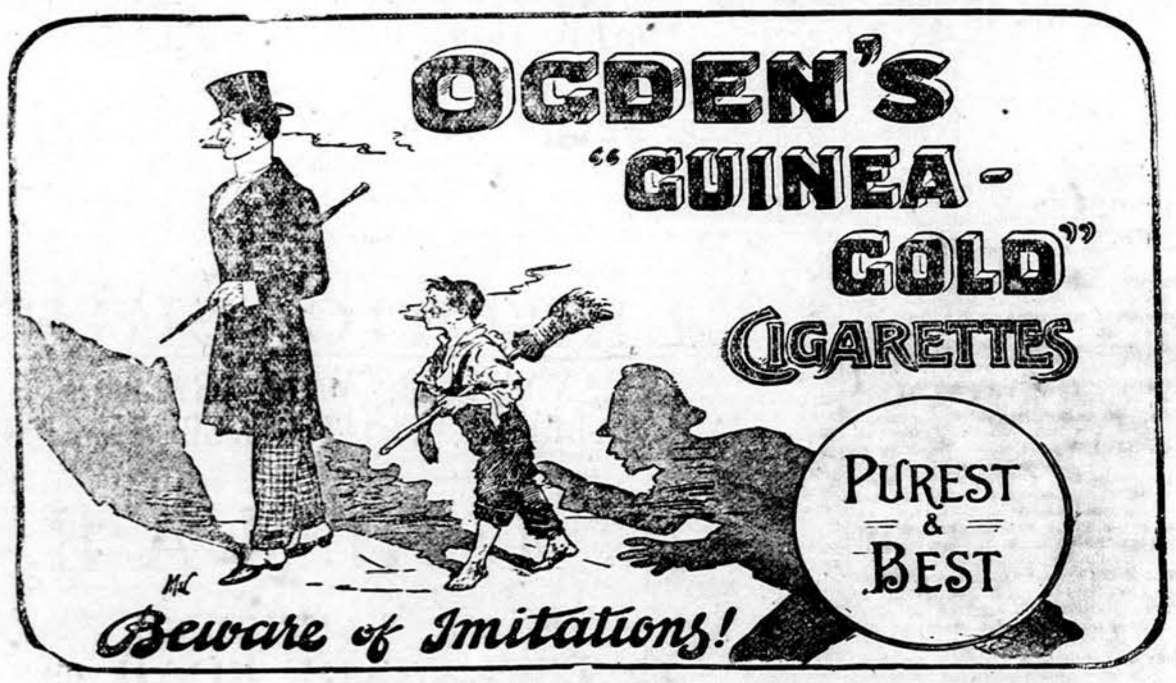

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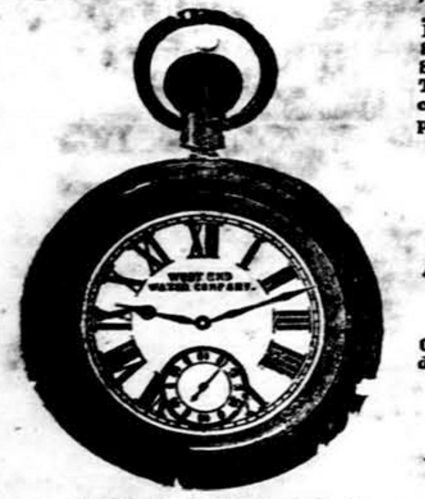
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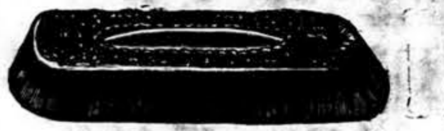
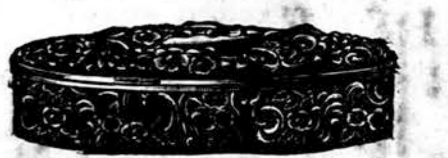
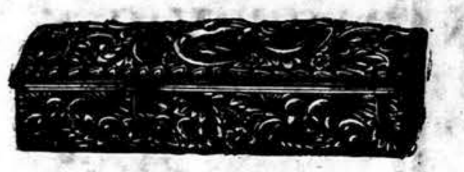
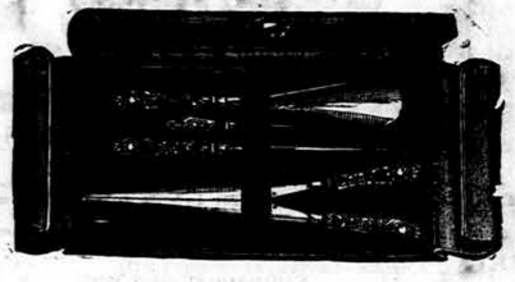
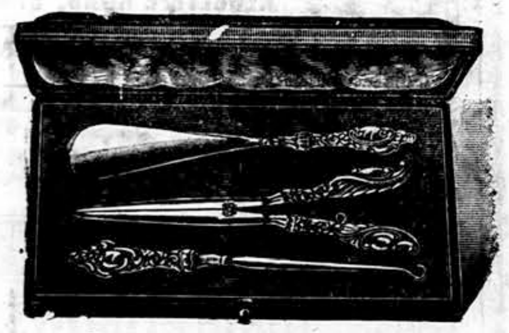

Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.


Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.


Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.


Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.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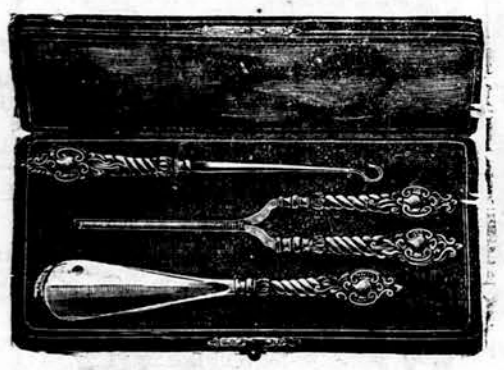
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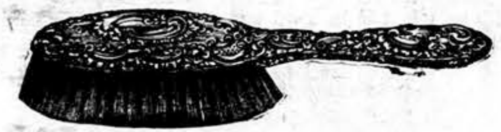
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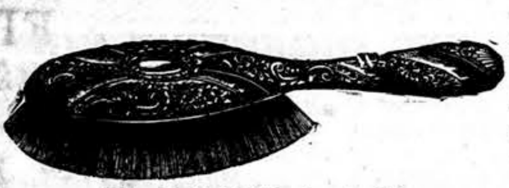
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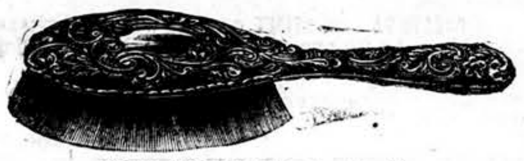
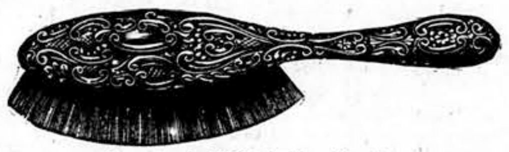

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.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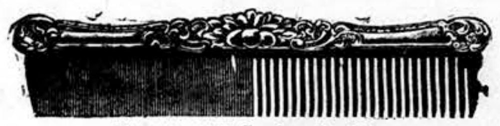
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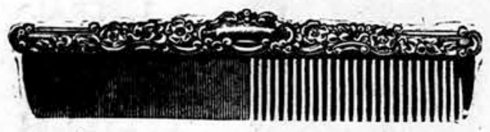
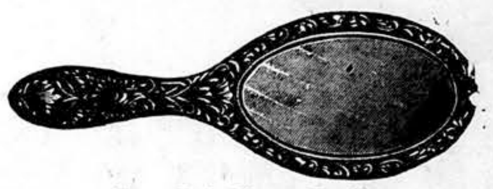

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.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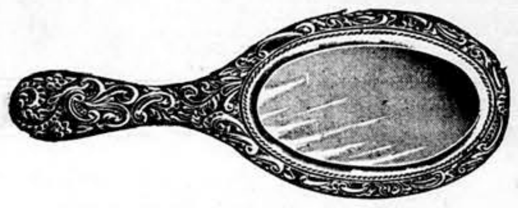
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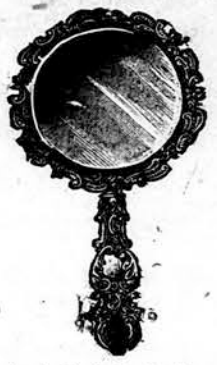
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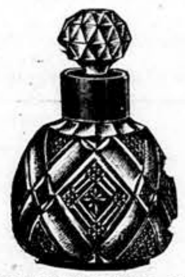
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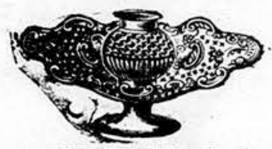
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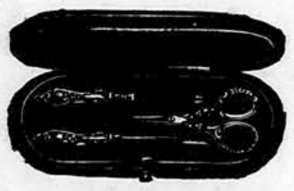
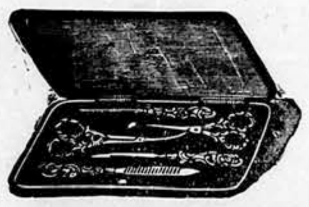
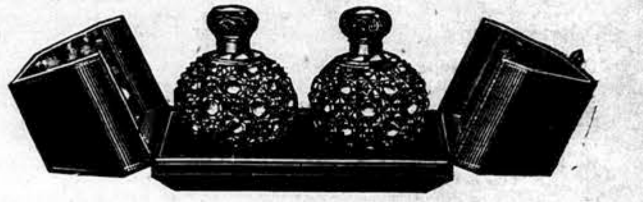

Manicure Set, Rs. 21


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.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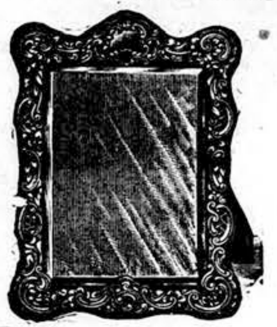
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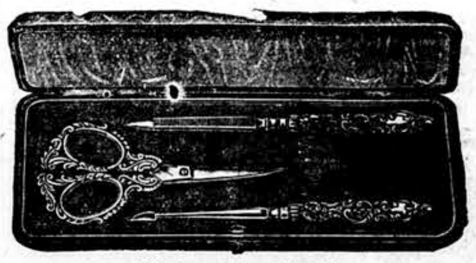
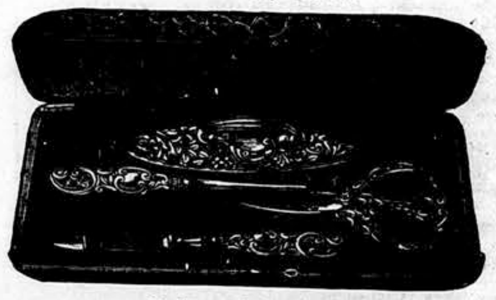
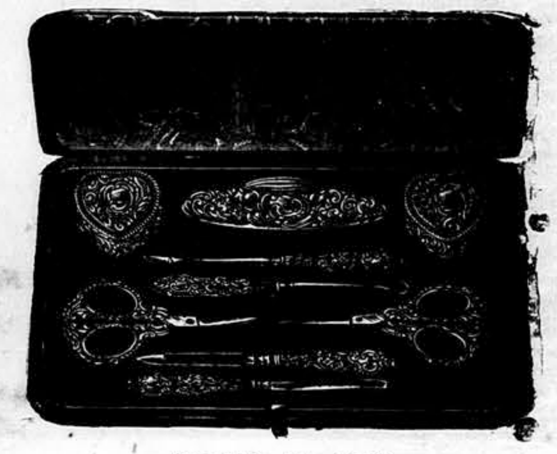

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.


Manicure Set, Rs. 33.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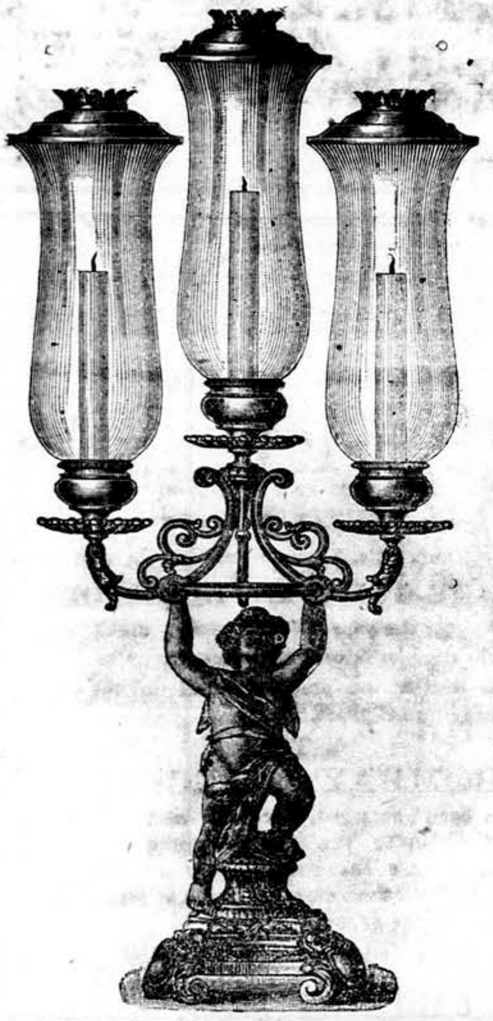

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